MESSAGE FROM RAJPRAMUKH.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have received the following message from His Highness the Rajpramukh :

"In pursuance of Clause 1 of Article 205(1) of the Constitution of India, I, Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, Rajpramukh of Mysore, do hereby direct that the statement showing the grants aggregating to the amount indicated hereunder and detailed in the statement of Estimates annexed, be laid before the House of the Legislature (February-March 1955 Session)

	Rs.
Votes	
Expenditure met from Revenue ...	63,79,348
Capital outlay not met from revenue ...	4,62,000
Charged	
Expenditure met from Revenue ...	15,18,705
Grand total ...	83,60,053

JAYA CHAMARAJA WADIYAR,
Rajpramukh of Mysore."

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

Schedule of Demands for Additional Grants 1954-55.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Chief Minister).—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House the Schedule of Demands for Additional Grants for the year 1954-55, that is item (*b*) in the programme. Regarding (*a*) I am doing it tomorrow.

STATEMENT MADE BY THE CHIEF MINISTER WHILE PLACING THE DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1954-55.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—With your kind permission, Sir,

In placing the Supplementary Estimates for the consideration of the House, I wish to make the following statement.

2. The Legislature at its last Session held in October 1954 voted supplementry grants for Rs. 113·18 lakhs under the Voted Section and Rs. 0·11 lakhs under the Charged Section. As the Honourable Members are aware, these grants were required for accelerating the execution of major irrigation and power projects and other development schemes such as (i) constructing a Reservoir across Nugu, (ii) constructing a Masonry Anicut across the Bhadra and (iii) Power supply to Irrigation pumps for which additional assistance from the Central Government had been secured. I am happy to inform the House that appreciable progress has been made on the projects and works for which additional grants were voted by the Legislature.

3. The supplementary estimates, I am now placing before you, are for a sum of Rs. 68·41 lakhs in the voted section and of Rs. 15·19 lakhs in the charged section. Though the latter is not subject to the vote of the Legislature, it has been included in the Supplementary Estimates in accordance with the requ rements of the Constitution.

4. As regards charged items, the sum of Rs. 14·93 lakhs included in the Demand No. 26 represents the amount of interest on the capital of Government Industrial Concerns. Provision for this was till now being made in the voted section of the Budget under the Major Head '43 Industries and Supplies.' The provision will henceforth be made in the charged section under the same Major Head in accordance with the classification suggested by the Accountant General, Mysore. Accordingly, the amount provided for in the voted section will be transferred to the charged section and the provision already made under the former treated as surrendered. The demand will not, therefore, affect our financial resources or involve out-go of cash.

5. In the voted section, comprising the rest of the demands, the need for additional grants is set out in the explanatory note appended to each of the demands. In none of these cases the expenditure could have been foreseen when the Budget for the current

year was framed and passed by the Legislature. Further, the additional expenditure is covered by Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 42·33 lakhs and the balance will be met by savings in the sanctioned grants. There is thus no additional financial commitment on account of these demands.

6. What is more important however is the purpose for which additional grants are asked for. In the very nature of things a State whose policy is to secure a progressive rise in the standard of life and welfare of its people, has to take up and carry through new schemes and activities of a beneficial nature or accelerate the execution of those already taken up, for which often there is either no provision in the Budget or the provision made is found to be inadequate. It is in this light that the demands for additional grants have to be viewed. Thus it will be seen from Demand No. 8 that the construction and repairs of a much larger number of irrigation works than was provided for in the main estimates had to be taken up in the course of the year at an additional cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. It would not have been in the public interest to have either delayed or put off these works of vital necessity to the rural area on the ground of inadequate provision in the Budget. Some of these works were also of an urgent nature in view of damage to several tanks during the previous monsoon. Further, it was necessary to accelerate the programme of restoration of minor tanks so as to attain the target in the Five-Year Plan.

7. Similarly in the case of Demand No. 29 the sum of Rs. 10·11 lakhs required as additional grant is in respect of (1) the construction of five new roads in Hassan District on co-operative lines, (2) purchase of Steam Road Rollers and Lorries and (3) speeding up the concreting and asphalting of important State Fund roads over which there is very heavy traffic. I may state that a major portion of the expenditure is covered by Central assistance.

8. The additional expenditure of Rs. 92,000 under the Demand No. 37 was necessary for the maintenance of and repairs to the five K. R. Sagar channels, the Visvesvaraya Canal and its branch channels. The sum of Rs. 1·50 lakhs included in the same demand for K. R. S. Irrigation Works is in respect of the replacement of sluice gates recently obtained from abroad for which there is no provision in the main Estimates. So far as the additional expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs for the Chamarajasagara Water Works is concerned, it is due to the increase in the rates charged for power supplied to Thippagondanahalli Water Works and is set off by the receipt of an equal amount in the Electricity Department.

9. In regard to Demand No. 28, the entire sum of Rs. 28 lakhs is expected to be received as subsidy from the Central Government for the Industrial Housing Scheme. The expenditure to be borne by the State Government is Rs. 3·63 lakhs in respect of the items specified in the note appended to the Demand. This, as the Honourable Members are aware, is a scheme sponsored by the Government of India for affording housing facilities at cheap cost to workers in industrial areas. The scheme, so far as Mysore is concerned, has progressed well and satisfactorily. Up to now 2,092 tenements have been constructed or are under construction at Bangalore, Mysore, Bhadravathi, Mandya, Davangere and T.-Narasipur, at a total estimated cost of Rs. 58 lakhs. The outlay to end of January 1955 is about Rs. 46 lakhs. The small expenditure of Rs. 3·63 lakhs incurred by the State Government is well worth the housing benefits secured for a large number of working families in the State.

10. The grant of Rs. 35,000 under Demand No. 4 involves only a payment by the Forest Department to the Electricity Department. The sum of Rs. 83,000 required under Demand No. 12 is for meeting the extra expenditure on account of T. A. and D. A. to the Honourable Members of the Legislative Assembly. A sum of Rs. 19,400 included in Demand No. 11 is on account of expenditure incurred on the Fact Finding Committee whose report has been laid on the table of the House. The remaining items under

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Demand No. 11 refer to the expenditure on additional staff sanctioned or continued in the interest of efficient discharge of work and for the adjustment of rent of Hotel K.R.S. to Public Works Department. The additional grant of Rs. 1,36,600 under Demand No. 16 is for the purchase of 50 wireless sets required by the Police Department for security purposes. An expenditure of Rs. 67,000 (under Demand No. 17) has been incurred on prospecting for Sulphur deposits in Ingaldhal area, Chitaldrug District. This is a new venture and if the results of prospecting prove to be satisfactory, a new line of mineral resources would be developed in the State which will more than repay the exploratory expenditure incurred on it. As for Demand No. 25, a major part of Rs. 63,048 being the cost of the Audit staff of the Co-operative Department, will be recovered in the form of Audit Fees from Co-operative Societies. The additional grant required under Demand No. 32 is mainly in respect of a large number of pension cases to be disposed of during the year and the State's share of the pension liability under the Andhra State Act (1953).

11. I have tried in the course of my foregoing remarks to emphasise two important aspects in connection with the supplementary estimates, *viz.*, (1) that there is no additional strain on the State's financial resources on account of the Demands and (2) that the expenditure in respect of which additional grants are required was either inevitable or was incurred to promote speedier progress of the works concerned.

MR. SPEAKER.—May I request the Leader of the House kindly to circulate the copy of the speech to the Honourable Members?

SRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Yes, Sir, I will get the statement printed and circulated among the members during the course of the day.

MYSORE BOARD OF REVENUE BILL, 1954.

Presentation of Joint Select Committee Report.

SRI KADIDAL MANJAPPA (Chairman, Joint Select Committee).—Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Mysore Board of Revenue Bill, 1954.

DEBATE ON THE MOTION OF THANKS—(*Contd.*).

MR. SPEAKER.—Now debate on the motion of Address of Thanks will continue. I will give opportunities to the members who have tabled amendments, first. They may move the respective amendment.

SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—I will take the first opportunity of moving my amendments and having my say.

MR. SPEAKER.—I want to know if both the members who have tabled the first two amendments agree to the Leader of the Opposition being given preference.

SRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—Yes.

SRI B. V. NARAYANA REDDY (Bagepally—Gudibanda).—Yes.

SRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Leader of the House).—Since they belong to one Party, I expect that they move one motion and particularly in view of the phraseology used by the Leader of the Opposition.

*SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Sir, I beg to move the following amendment to the Motion of Thanks moved by my Hon'ble friend Sri N. Huchmasthy Gowda:

'Add the following at the end of the Motion of Thanks:—

> "But regret that as a result of Your Highness's Ministers being pre-occupied with partisan policies and differences, the tone and morale of the administration have deteriorated, the interest and prestige of the State have suffered and various economic problems that confront the country have remained unsolved."'

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* Indicates that the remarks or speeches have not been revised by the Member concerned.

While opposing the Motion of Thanks by moving this amendment, it should not be considered that it is a disrespect to His Highness the Maharaja. We know very well that he is only a constitutional head and all the facts mentioned in the Address and the policies enunciated therein have their origin from the Government and the Executive. So any criticisms offered or any comments offered—it is only aimed towards the Government and not towards the constitutional head.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Who does not understand it ?

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I thought you did not understand it.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—You are very extra loyal !

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I heard with great interest the arguments advanced by the mover of the Motion of Thanks and I also heard the various speeches made in support of the Motion. Like a true rubber-stamp, the mover of the Motion has taken great pains to create a good impression on this House, but I am afraid he has failed in this task. It is not entirely his fault because the Address itself is so insipid, unconvincing and if I can repeat one or two words used in today's "Deccan Herald", it is uninspiring and flat. So in spite of the best efforts of my friends opposite, they have failed to create a good impression. My friend has done his best to bring out the Executive in glowing colours; he has applauded their work. As I listened to his speech, I could not but recall another speech made by an Hon'ble Member of this House, I refer to the speech made at Vidurasvatha regarding the deeds and misdeeds of the Ministry. I could not help comparing this speech with the speech made at Vidurasvatha by the Chairman of the Reception Committee on behalf of the M P.C.C. That speech when compared to this one was a self-confession and I may say, a wholesale condemnation of the deeds and misdeeds of the Executive. That was a more authoritative and representative speech because, as the Chairman of the Reception Committee representing the M.P.C.C. he had made that speech. After hearing the two speeches, not only I but the public as well are rather perplexed and confused as to what is the policy that is being adopted by the ruling party and by the majority party. Is it because that when they are once outside the Legislature they make one kind of speech and they are guided by different kinds of policy and as soon as they enter the Legislature they make a different kind of speech and enuanciate a different policy? This is the thing that has perplexed us. Which is a true version, is it the version of Sri Huchmasthy Gowda and other Members or the authorised, representative speech of Sri N. C. Nagiah Reddy that was made at Vidurasvatha ?

Sri V. VENKATAPPA (Channapatna).—Why 'Representative' ?

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Because I presume that as the Chairman of the Reception Committee he voiced the feelings of the members of the M.P.C.C.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK (Molakalmuru).—On the other hand, he represents the people who invited the M.P.C.C. members.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—It is left to my friends to come to the rescue of the Executive. Anyhow I am anxiously waiting for the speech of Sri N. C. Nagiah Reddy who is a member of this House, because when my friend Sri Bheemappa Naik has raised this question, I am sure Sri Nagiah Reddy will throw further light on his speech and will illuminate us with further comments. When I think as to which must be the true version, I must feel that the speech which was made at a place of pilgrimage, which was made under the shadow of the famous Asvatha tree which is said to have been planted by Vidura and where there was pure and holy atmosphere, I think we must attach more credence to that speech rather than to the speech made within this Legislature where so many interests are at work. Anyhow, I hope the members who attended the Vidurasvatha Conference—the Chairman of the Reception Committee and other doyens of the M.P.C.C. like my friends Sri Bheemappa Naik and others,—will come to the rescue of the

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Executive and give us further thoughts.

Sir, eight years have rolled by since the Congress Party assumed office. In spite of many promises made, I must say each year has brought in fresh miseries; leave alone miseries, each year is sure to bring fresh taxation. This expression 'eight years' is very significant. 'Eight years' may mean either 'astama sani' or it may mean, the Congress administration has attained the age of marriage or maidenhood. "ಅಷ್ಟವರ್ಷಾ ಭವೇತ್ ಕನ್ಯಾ" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ. What I want to say is this. The Congress Party Government have formerly said "We are still new. We have not had enough time to implement our policies. Give us some more time." Now they cannot bring forward the same plea. Eight years of Congress administration have passed, and what is the result? A dispassionate consideration is needed. I am not going into the results now alone. I have got another opportunity. I am not going to dig into the past eight years now. I am purely confining myself to the happenings and achievements of the last year. I will review the happenings during the past year and if necessary, scrutinise what will happen during the subsequent year. I won't be so uncharitable as the Chairman of the Reception Committee. I must state some of the important events that have taken place during this year under the present Executive. For example, I may state that Vidhanasoudha has reached four-storey height and its magnitude and volume of work is expanding and of expanding. Sometimes I feel proud that such a big building is coming up within the State and as I look at it, I am reminded of ancient history. Those old Kings were building big pyramids in Egypt where thousands and thousands of slaves were employed for the construction of the pyramids. Anyhow, the Chief Minister promised last year that he would have this budget session held at the Vidhanasoudha. It has not yet materialised. But whatever it may be, at least before our term expires, we hope we will hold one meeting at Vidhanasoudha. It is a work of big magnitude. Whether we like it or not, it has come up. The future must show about its utility and I wish Vidhanasoudha Godspeed. But the only thing is, the Government should ask their officers and Enigneers to be more careful, because this morning we have read in the Papers about some accident where about 20 persons were injured and one was killed. Of course, in a work of great magnitude, such things do happen, I admit it; but the Government should direct their Engineers and others to do their best to prevent such accidents.

The next important event that has taken place during this year is that the Chief Minister and his colleagues have secured a vote of confidence by a big majority. Thirdly, I must state that the employees of the Electrical Department struck work, but the power and light did not strike. One important fact I have to mention in this connection is, our comrade Sri Gopala Gowda had the pleasure and privilege of going to Jail, a monopoly enjoyed till now by friends opposite. (*Cheers*).

1-30 P.M.

Sir, I want to try to recollect what other activities and what other works of Government deserve to be complimented. I cannot recollect any beyond such facts. I do not see any new work or major work being sanctioned or undertaken. I do not see any fresh policy being enunciated. Of course, Government have changed the academic session—have advanced it from April to December, much to the confusion and amusement of the boys and the teachers. But it remains to be seen how this experiment, which has not been tried anywhere in India and which is the first of its kind, will work. If it really works well and if it is really good for the advancement of education, then Mysore will be the pioneer. But, anyhow, it is a fresh experiment which has caused a good deal of dislocation of work. This much can be said. It is not in keeping with the all-India set-up. I will allude to this later when I come to Educational Reforms.

The Chief Minister has been pleased to appoint some committees, such as Social Welfare Committee under the Chairmanship of Srimathi M. R. Lakshamma, and Mr. T. Siddalingaiya is a member of that, and another committee for Nrtya and another for Kalavidas and etc. Anyhow, I am glad that Chief Minister is doing his best to wipe out the discrimination between man and woman and has given them . . . .

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is a right conferred under the Constitution.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—No doubt it is conferred under the Constitution. But it must be implemented. (*Laughter.*)

A VOICE.—It requires courage also.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—It is not a very easy matter to face a lady.

(*Laughter.*)

Sir, beyond this, there is nothing done. I am just thinking within myself as to why is it that all Government work has suffered. How is it and why is it that development activities have been hampered? How is it there is so much of delay in disposals and deterioration in efficiency? How is it that in many activities there is so much of confusion? How is it that many activities have become dormant? All this is due to the fact that the members of our Executive are more busy with their party differences. They have to devote more time for their existence and survival than to the work of the Government. Sir, it is not a secret that the conditions existing in the major party are such and the differences existing amongst themare such that ishe State is bound to suffer. What is it we see here? The Executive and others are trying for their own survival against the onslaughts of their party-men. We have been reading in the Papers, inside and outside, that there are two wings—one the organisational wing and another the ministerial wing. It is a fact which cannot be refuted—that one wing is trying to under-mine the other wing.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY (Malur).—Why do you fish in troubled waters?

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I am not. I know Sri H. C. Linga Reddy well. He would appreciate my remarks a few months later and not now. I am speaking for the good of the State. We are under a democracy. Democracy lays down certain rules. It lays down certain moral codes. Only when we observe them, democracy will be a success. I have great regard for the Congress organisation, not this Congress organisation, but Mahatmaji's Congress organisation. A certain gentleman was telling that Mahatmaji's soul is restless because of the present day happnings. Mahatmaji built up the Congress organisation with a view to help the poor, to help the country, to see that the country developes, to see that its leaders live an austere and simple life, to see that they do not seek power for themselves but to help the poor. He wanted them to sacrifice. He forbade them to aspire for power and privilege. But what is it we find? The Congress which was a power in itself at one time has become a means to various ends. People trusted and voted you into power, with what object? They trusted that you will deliver them the goods. They trusted that you will improve their moral standards of living. They trusted that you will relieve them of their taxes. But what is the result? They feel—I am not making any disparaging statement if I say that they feel thus:

They now think and feel their confidence was mis-placed. This Congress Organisation which was everything at one time, is today being made use of for selfish purpose. We find everywhere the cry "Strengthen the Congress. strengthen the Organisation."

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—Sir, is this speaking on the Rajpramukh's Addrsss or on a policy of the Congress and its utility and its usefulness? Should he not confine himself to the remarks made in the Address. Why is he, as Mr. Linga Reddy put it, proposing to swim in water, where he cannot. He may have to sink.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I can understand the point of the Hon'ble Member Sri Bheemappa Naik. Sri Imam has tabled an amendment to the Rajpramukh's

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Address. But he cannot make an entire speech on the differences in the organisation itself.

SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I am not going to criticise anybody.

SRI A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—Sir, there is a certain limit. But my friend seems to think that the time is his own, that he can weave his grand-mother's stories and make himself humorous where he cannot be serious.

SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I attach no importance to my friend's statement. I have every right to allude to it, because I am referring to the ruling party. I am concerned with the havoc done to the people and how the people suffer on account of the partisan policies which ought not to be done. I can show similar instances where ruling parties are attacked on grounds of policy. I am not talking of anybody personally. Nor is it my intention. I never stoop down and I am not so mean. I have every responsibility and so I have to state what I have to state in the interests of the country and the people. When it refers to the interests of the people, I have every right to state.

There is a craze for power. Everybody wants something under the guise of belonging to that party. Everybody wants office. If office is not given to them, then there are differences. Who will challenge this statement? That is how Congress organisation is being made use of. Sir, I said that the standard of living and the earning of people have deteriorated. I may state, Sir, that there is a small section whose standard of living has really improved. It is true that the standard of living of the members of the Legislature Party, the standard of living of the members of the Executive, the standard of living of the so-called members of the Congress, has improved. Their earning capacity might have improved. People who once had nothing may now be travelling in motor cars. Or people who had no provision may have secured bus services and lines. But simply because they are affluent, they should not think that the standard of living of the entire lot has improved. It is this craze,—it is not a desire to serve the people, or to serve the country,—but it is the craze for power that is the guiding factor. It is the selfish desire and the craze for office that everybody wants. I wish to make a simple suggestion and it is this. I think that the best remedy is to split Governmental work into 76 portfolios and assign one to each member of the Legislature.

SRI KADIDAL MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue and Public Works).—Why only 76?

SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM.—We would like to continue as we are.

A MEMBER: Which would you like?

SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I said 76 only. We would like to continue as we are. Whatever it may be we are not anxious for it. My own idea is a member of the Opposition, because he is a member of the Opposition, has got the good of the people at heart. He always speaks for the people. We are not anxious for power nor our position is such as to aspire for it. Whatever happens, we must be ruled by you, we must be guided by you. Rule as long as you can. I do not grudge your office nor do I grudge your worries and responsibilities. Only have the good of the State at heart. Rule well. Now, what is the result? What has happened? The entire Governmental machinery is at a stand-still. Correspondence is held up. Disposals are slack. Just now, I received a letter from the President of the Non-Gazetted Officers Association stating—

> "Our Association is striving very hard to bring to the notice of the Government the several hardships of the N. G. O.s' and resolve their hardships. Our association has in the past made resolutions and sent the same to Government for consideration. But unfortunately, the Government have not been kind enough to reply to any of these repeated requests, nor have they been kind enough to acknowledge our letters."

This is not the first instance. When I went to Bellary, there was a universal complaint that their requests remain unanswered, that their correspondences

are not heeded to, that they never receive any endorsements. Perhaps Dr. Nagan Gowda might have received such universal complaints. They were comparing this with the old Madras administration. Even if they send stamps, they would not reply. Many people are complaining about that. Now, they have got a new system of petition rules. They say everybody must send stamps. That would be a very convenient and handy excuse to defend themselves. There is slack in ordinary correspondence and the entire administrative machinery is slack because the Ministers are busy otherwise and they cannot give their undivided attention which is very necessary for the efficient management of the Government. Let me give you an example. The State has suffered on account of the delay in the non implementation of the District Boards and Village Panchayets Act that is in existence. Sir, if any gentleman from outside asks me about the condition of our State, about the ability and capacity of the Ministry and of the Legislature, I will straightaway refer him to the implementation of the Local Boards Act during the past 3 years. It will reveal the various defects, disabilities and failures not only of the Government, but also of the Legislature. The District Boards and Village Panchayets were doing very useful work. But after the Congress Government came here, they wanted to change the whole set up so as to conform to the social democratic set up. So, a committee was constituted under Sri V. Venkatappa. Sri V. Venkatappa along with his colleagues took elaborate pains and submitted a report to the Government and to the Legislature. It was accepted unanimously. A Bill was framed which became an Act by the unanimous consent of the House. Meanwhile there was change in the Ministry and this Ministry came in and from that time, the trouble started. There were divergent views in the party itself. When this Act was about to be implemented a section of the party said that they wanted direct election and another section said that they wanted indirect election. These differences could not be made up. Meanwhile, there was again difference of opinion in the same party whether there should be district boards or whether there should be taluk boards. So, again another Committee was constituted under Sri D. H. Chandrasekharaiya; that Committee submitted a report, and that report, I think, has been given a go-bye and now the position is, the Government want to create a District Board, a nominated Rural Development Committee and a Taluk Board. Sir, I have not yet seen the copy of the Bill because it has not yet been placed before this House and so, I cannot go into details. But what I have seen from the Rajpramukh's Address is that they are going to have three bodies.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Only two bodies.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—No; Village Panchayets, Districts Boards and Rural Development Committees, all these three bodies are going to be statutory bodies. The Rural Development Committees will come into existence not by an executive order, but by a statutory provision which will be made in the Act itself. So, when there are three bodies, I think we go back again to the days of Sri Mariyappa or it may be even worse. At least, Sri Mariyappa had made provision for the creation of Rural Development Committees under a Government Order. But here all the three bodies are proposed to be made statutory bodies. All these Rural Davelopment Committees are intended to be composed of only nominated members which I say is very highly undemocratic. I am sure the constitution of such bodies will not be agreed to by all those people who are of democratic mind. It will be entirely a retrograde step. I am sure, even now, the Government will reconsider this matter. So far as I am concerned, I will be satisfied with district boards and village panchayets. According to the Constitution, village panchayets should be given more and more powers and they will have to be village self-governing units. But an interpolation of any intermediate body between the two should not deprive the village panchayets of their powers. I will

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speak on this point more in detail when the Bill is actually taken up. Apart from that, look at how the country has suffered by the Government abolishing the District Boards as per the demand of their party-men, I must say, in great hurry? Now what is the position after the abolition of the district boards? All the district board work is at a stand still; all the district board roads have gone to ruin. Really tears come out of my eye when I travel through these district board roads which ought to have been maintained properly. They are not receiving proper attention and there are deep pits in these roads and most of them have become really useless. Look at the loss to the State! These roads are uncared for and there is nobody to look after them. When roads costing millions of rupees are getting deteriorated, the Government is sitting complacently without taking any steps. I hope the Minister for Public Works will tour all these roads.

You will remember last year we spent more than a crore of rupees on the construction of village panchayet and other roads. What is their fate now? There is nobody to attend to them and repair them. All these roads are gone and they will be completely obliterated unless the Government take immediate steps. The Government should be held responsible for all this. They may say that the Chitaldrug District Board owes them debts to the extent of Rs. 9 lakhs, but the Government cannot absolve themselves of their ultimate responsibility of looking after these roads. I request them even now to take immediate steps to see that these roads are repaired in time. Otherwise, after one year, you may not find even the trace of these roads.

Sir, now coming to the subject of States' reorganisation mentioned in the Rajpramukh's Address, as I said, I am not going to enter into details since two days have been set apart for that purpose. Suffice it to say for me that the Members of this House need not feel nervous about the formation of Karnataka. It is bound to come. The bonds of affection and common interests and common culture are such that certainly one day we are all bound to come together. We cannot overlook the tradition; we cannot overlook the culture. I know why there is this difference of opinion and divergence of opinion. In all such matters, Sir, it is left to the Government to give us a lead. They must always give us a lead in all such important matters. When they belong to the Ruling Party, Majority Party, when they are elected as leaders, it is their duty as leaders to guide the followers and give them a lead. But it is very unfortunate that in such an important matter which affects the future of the entire country, the Government seem to be very lethargic and indifferent in spite of the fact that the Chief Minister in his personal capacity has given categorical assurances, not in one place, but in many places, in this regard. The Chief Minister is considered to be the hero of the Nanal Nagar. The speech which he made at Mangalore to the effect that if Pandit Nehru means, he can create Karnataka State in 24 hours, cannot be forgotten and those people remember that even to the last letter. So, it is not the Chief Minister that is in the way of Karnataka State. But it is Pandit Nehru according to his speech. Then, remember various speeches made by him during our joint tour of Uttar Karnataka which I will quote *in extenso* later on.

SRI L. SIDDAPPA (Channagiri).—He now regrets for having taken you there!

SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM.—No, no. The Chief Minister is quite charitable. I take this opportunity to say that I appreciate the courtesy from the Leader of the House. It may be that we are a small party in Opposition. But after he became the Chief Minister, he is really taking the Leader of the Opposition into his confidence in some important matters. I do appreciate his attitude in having taken me with him to Uttar Karnataka, where I left all the talk to him; I did not do any speech, but I had enough time to study the country and their views and now I am in an authoritative position to give out my views to this House. The only

thing I must say is that, in all such important matters, it is left to the Government to give a timely lead to the entire House. That is why he is called the Leader of the House and not the leader of a Party. Somehow, they were very indifferent even when the Fazl Ali Commission came ; they are very lethargic ; even now they say in the Address that they will be guided by what we say.

Sri G A. THIMMAPPA GOWDA (Arkalgud).—As are the followers, so is the Leader!

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—That is mobocracy ; that is not democracy. But under democracy, whatever may be your view, you must be guided by the Leader. What is the Leader's opinion? That is lacking. So, I hope, even now the Leader will give us a lead before we take up the Fact Finding Committee's Report. I know he has the good of the State at heart ; not only that, he has the good of the entire country at heart; he is a deep politician and as such if he does not give us a lead, it would be a failure on his part ; so he must give us a lead ; otherwise it is a total failure on his part. If he cannot give us a lead and if he does not act as a leader, then my only suggestion is that he must divest himself of his leadership. Then there will be another leader to do it. It is such an important matter where something should be done ; left to ourselves, some member will say something and another will say something else. I am told that Fazl Ali Commission have already made up their views. I will speak on the question whether United Karnataka is necessary or not when the Committee Report is actually taken up.

Sir, I am not going to allude to other matters mentioned in the Address. Regarding the Report of the Gold-mining Committee, I will speak on appropriate occasion. I want to speak a few words about the Educational Reforms. It is stated that Educational Reforms have been inaugurated on Sarvodaya Day. The Reforms have not been inaugurated but only the holidays have been inaugurated on Sarvodaya Day. The Reforms have yet to be inaugurated. Sir, I was a Member of the Reforms Committee. I think I have also sent a note of dissent to the Report. There are very good suggestions in the Report which is not only very good but is very ambitious also.

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You might have read my dissenting note also, wherein I have admitted that the Report, is good but its implementation will be very difficult. It is stated that you must start basic schools, you must start vocational schools, you must introduce vocational training schools and then various other measures. Every step in this direction requires a lot of money. I have said, however palatable these suggestions of the Reforms might be, time has not come to implement them because of want of finance. On the other hand, there are more urgent things to be done. Our percentage of literacy is only 20 per cent. Under the directive principles, we have to introduce free and compulsory education throughout the State up to 14 years. Many villages are without schools and the existing schools are having either one teacher or they are ill-equipped and ill-ventilated. So, our primary duty will be to provide primary schools to such of the villages where there are no schools and to consolidate the existing schools. The first duty of the Government is to implement the provisions of the directive principles and then to introduce these reforms. I hope the Hon'ble Members of this House would prefer to implement the former in some form or the other. It is our duty to see that some sort of education should be given to the villages where there are no schools. If we take up the reforms first, I am sure, the basic portion of work, the most important portion of the work, will be neglected.

During the last session, the Hon'ble Minister for Education has stated the number of primary schools started during the period as "Nil". Not a single primary school was started during last year. When that is the case, let us not think of higher things, however desirable they may be. Let us think of the most essential needs of

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our State that are absolutely necessary. This Government and this House must give priority to these things first. Mere changing of holidays in the schools, from one session to another, from summer to winter, will not result in any good to the institutions. The idea of the Chief Minister to change the holidays, may be that the winter being the harvest season many boys will be engaged in fields and they may not be able to attend the schools. No doubt his idea is to help the boys of villages. But this change-over will help very few boys. If we compare the boys of urban areas with rural areas, I think, the majority of the number of students are found in urban areas. Whether granting of holidays during harvest season or during the month of December would really help the boys of the urban areas, is a matter to be investigated. I do not want to discourage them in their ventures. I wish them every success. But I want to impress upon them to give priority to the educational progress. When we have satisfied the needs of the entire State, then we can think of introducing reforms. So far as the primary education is concerned, let us think of the reform consistent with our funds.

Now, lastly, I will say a few words regarding the Five-Year Plan. The Five-Year Plan was started about four years ago and it is said in the Rajpramukh's speech that very nearly the target has been reached. It is also admitted there that there is short-fall of 12 crores of rupees. I will not enter into the financial aspect of the matter now, which I will do at the time of budget discussion. The only thing that I want to state here is that this Five-Year Plan, though it might have helped in some parts of India in originating and developing the big industries, so far as Mysore State is concerned, it has not helped much. In fact, under the Five-Year Plan, they are not doing anything now. Before the Five-Year Plan was introduced, Tunga Anecut was sanctioned and it was under construction and Bhadra Project was sanctioned and it was under construction and various other irrigation projects were under construction. But apart from that what about the finances, Sir? It is stated that Rs. 45 crores were needed to implement this Five Year Plan for the whole of Mysore including Bellary. According to the Rajpramukh's Address there has been a short-fall and they have not been able to reach the targets. I would like to know, how far they have been successful in the implementation of the Five-Year Plan. For example, they have stated in the Plan that provision has been made for the following social services :—

> Educational including University and technical education, Rs. 225 lakhs; Medical relief, Rs. 56 lakhs; Labour Housing Scheme, Rs. 50 lakhs and for opening 500 schools.

It is not known how far they have been able to fulfil them. This was the programme under the Five-Pear Plan. Is it your plan to show to the people; are you really serious about implementing the provisions of the Plan? Under the Medical Relief, 49 new dispensaries are to be opened; I would like to know how many have been opened? If my information goes correct, hardly any dispensary has been opened by the Government. The Five-Year Plan of Mysore provides for the construction of 2,500 houses for housing the labourers in the City of Bangalore; can the Government give me an idea of how many houses have been built till now?

SRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—I just now read the statement.

SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I will be very glad if the houses have been constructed.

SRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—In the statement I just now read while presenting the supplementary grants, I have given the figures.

SRI N. HUCHMASTHY GOWDA (Huliyurdurga).—Perhaps he is not posted with up-to-date information. This is 1955.

SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Whatever it may be, Sir, the Five-Year Plan has not proved as beneficial as it ought to

have been. The Plan will end in an apology and admission of mistakes. The Second Five-Year Plan is thought of; it really makes me very nervous to think about this Plan. From the financial point of view, they propose to spend about 100 crores or even more than that. I wonder how they are going to get money for the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan. The Rajpramukh's Address states that new taxation is inevitable. So, as I said in the beginning, every year that passes by brings fresh taxation and misery to the people. I do not know how they are going to find these hundred crores. Under the present plan, they contemplate to raise Rs. 9 crores through loan, Rs. 9 crores through taxation. In the previous plan, as against Rs. 9 crores, they were able to raise only three crores. Even though you levied series of taxes to raise Rs. 9 crores, we do not see any tangible results in that behalf. That evidently shows that you were not able to raise enough money. Now, I really wonder how are you going to get hundred crores. The only result will be, in your anxiety and in your desperate attempts to get money, you inflict or levy taxes on the people. There are nothing but taxes and taxes. It looks to me as if this Government is happy to burden the people with taxes and nothing else. That is why I said last year that it was better to have budget sessions once in three years. Because, as the budget session sets in, everybody would be afraid, as it would bring fresh taxation in its train. Every year, three arrows are flung against the people; one from the Central Government,—they will announce their taxation—the second is the taxation from the State Government and the third is from the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore. Then the village panchayets announce their taxes. I wish we had some unitary form of Government. I will speak something more during the Budget discussion. I thank you for the kindness shown to me and I close my speech.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

'Add the following at the end of the Motion of Thanks:—

"But regret that as a result of Your Highness's Ministers being pre occupied with partisan policies and differences, the tone and morale of the administration have deteriorated, the interest and prestige of the State have suffered and various economic problems that confront the country have remained unsolved."'

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—I will move my amendments later on.

Mr SPEAKER.—I want to know the time required by the Government to reply?

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—For Government, I think, at least two Ministers will have to reply; about 1½ hours may be given to us, Sir.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—Then I request the Hon'ble Ministers to cut short their speeches and give some more time to the Members to speak on the motion.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—I have no objection to accept the suggestion of my Hon'ble friend provided he speaks for Government.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I may bring it to the notice of the Hon'ble Members that without proper reply from the Government the debate will be of no use to the House or to the public. Therefore in the interests of the public and in the interests of the House, we do require the reply of the Government. That is why I wanted to know the time required by the Treasury Bench. Of course, if the Hon'ble House is not agreeable, I will be also very glad.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—What I meant is, it is already two o' clock; in one hour we will not be able to finish our speeches. Even the Members of the Opposition have not spoken.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA (Periyapatna).—Will all the amendments be moved now?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Nowhere the motion of Address of Thanks will be discussed for more than two days. Even in the Lok Sabha or in any of the Legislatures the debate will be only for two days; because the members will have other opportunities to speak. As

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already decided, we will close this debate today.

SRI K. PATTABHIRAMAN (Kolar).—Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the following amendment:—

"But regret to find that Your Highness's Ministers have failed to avail of opportunities helpful in implementing some of the important directions embodied in the chapter on the directive principles of the Constitution or to indicate any readiness to undertake measures ensuring economy and efficiency, and generally a background such as was needed to face both new and normal responsibilities."

It is with a sense of regret, and shall I add with a sense of misgivings that I take part in this debate and stress certain aspects which appear to me as the most important. It may appear that on some occasions, I would be repeating—whether I like it or not, much against my will—perhaps some of the arguments advanced by the Hon'ble Members of the House so far. Nevertheless there are certain aspects of this debate but as arising from the speech of the Rajpramukh, which have given rise to a series of misgivings in my mind and I would like as far as possible to confine myself to only touching on those general aspects and generalisations that might arise consequent upon these misgivings in me; but so far as particular aspects of the matters are concerned, I would certainly reserve them for further elucidation when opportunities provide themselves to me. The first and the foremost that I would like to say is with regard to a very unfortunate subject—I am calling it deliberately 'unfortunate'. References have been made to it by many Hon'ble Members of this House; I mean the history, shall I say, the tragic history relating to the local bodies in Mysore ever since this Government came into office.

SRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Even before.

SRI K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—But I am very glad the Hon'ble Chief Minister is joining issue with me. As a matter of fact, that is what I welcome most on this occassion. In fact, I want to charge publicly this Government and the Party that this Government represents on having certain motives and certain considerations while disposing of a very important matter. I fail to understand that an opportunity provided to this Party of taking a very big step, of making something big, has been lost and actually thrown away to the winds. Let me try to analyse this matter. We have in the Constitution, particularly under the Directive Principles, a number of exhortations which refer to the governance of the country. To speak in the very language in which they can understand, which they have been educated upon, which they have endeared themselves to, to speak in that language, I might say that if we can understand and work the directive principles of the Indian Constitution correctly, it will be an indirect method of trying to implement the 13 items of the constructive programme associated with Mahatma Gandhi. In fact, in a nutshell I might say, if as I understand, there is a serious attempt made of trying to put in the Constitution a belief that has stood the test all these years, namely 13 items of the constructive programme, they are embodied in these Directive Principles. That is how I look at it. One of the most important of them is the principle of decentralisation. I have been speaking almost *ad nauseam* on this question. Ever since I became a member I have been trying to urge upon this Government to view this question in a very broad perspective. In fact, my friend, the Leader of the Opposition, Sri Imam, has also referred to it. When he made a reference to the panchayets he said that under the Constitution there is the attempt made that all these local bodies, be they the municipalities, be they the village panchayets, be they the district boards or the local boards, must be endowed with certain powers of Government so that, at some time to come, in a decentralised political structure of the country, they may serve as the units

of administration. I ask this Government what is the attempt made. Look at Bihar, look at Bombay, look at Orissa and many other States. These five years or six years they have been in office, various attempts have been made in order to improve the powers of the village panchayets. We speak of Panchayet Raj being shaped in Mysore; but here is the Government which had opportunities of doing so, but they have been thrown away. I ask the Chief Minister through you one question. On the last occasion when an attempt was made to scrap the District Boards and appoint Special Officers in place of them, I took part in that debate. I made my request to the Chief Minister through the Speaker of the day and asked him " Well, here is the Chandrasekharaiya Committee being asked to think of these problems and they are going to give a report; but as regards village panchayets, they have not come into the picture." What is it that the Chief Minister said? He said that the Chandrasekharaiya Committee would also be within its rights to think not only about the future of the local boards at the district and taluk levels but they are also entitled to make a reference as regards village panchayets. I may recall a walk out that was staged by the Opposition members on a previous occasion in this connection. Various assurances have been made in all these three years. Here is my friend from Channapatna, Sri Venkatappa. He gave us a monumental report. At last the Chandrasekharaiya Committee has given a report. Where do we find? We find nowhere. We go back to 1952. I have absolutely no objection to this Government paying the highest compliment to Sri Mariappa and reviving his Committee. I feel, without meaning any disrespect, there seems to be a bankruptcy of thought so far as this Government is concerned, on a most important matter. (Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy—Hear, hear). This is what I expressed to the Press immediately after the announcement by the Chief Minister, that it was the first major defeat since I became a member of this House. What I said is this: it is with a feeling of disappointment and regret that I am seeing reports being produced every day and all of them finding a place in the archives of the Government. I do not understand that. You say in the Rajpramukh's Address that the Government have taken definite decisions as regards these matters. These are the very words:

> " My Government has since informally ascertained the views of most members of the Legislature and have come to definite decisions. . . ."

And what are they?

> " It has been found advisable to continue the District Boards and to constitute at the Taluk level Rural Development Committees. The District Boards will be constituted on the basis of direct election. . . ."

Look at the logic of these things? You are opposed to having a Taluk Board. The Taluk Board you do not want to have but in the same breath you want to have at the taluk level a Taluk Development Committee. By giving it a different nomenclature and by taking away the principles of free election, you want to have a body at the taluk level. There is no other change. I do not find a very big change. And you want to have District Boards back. I would like to put this question to the Chief Minister who has joined issue with me when I started referring to this subject: is it the case that you are thinking of the general elections to come off in 1957; that seems to colour your vision. You want to have a second line of leadership built at the taluk and district levels so that you might face the electorate in 1957. The electoral success seems to be the sole object by which you are going to tackle the most important matter. That is the charge that I want to make against the Party. The most important problem, the future of the local bodies having wider powers so tha- they may become units of administrat tion, you are going to throw away to the winds in order to have electoral

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success in 1957. Otherwise what is it that you have got from recent change? What was the result except losing the distinguished services of a friend like Sri H. M. Channabasappa by removing the District Boards and by putting up Government Special Officers and running the administration in its own way? Except doing that for these 12 months your change has been nothing. And I may ask this Government, remember the day when you made an announcement that you scrapped those Taluk Development committees of Mr. Mariappa's creation. You wanted to take credit for that; you wanted to say that it was a creditworthy step taken for which you had to be congratulated. Now you go back to that stage. I ask, what is the wisdom and what is the statesmanship in that. Whatever may be the effect of the legislation that is going to be sponsored, whatever it is, speaking for myself as an individual, let me tell you that I share his fears. For the next two years you are going to lay down this policy. The District Boards shall continue as it were. The District Boards that were in existence for decades and decades are now going to be revived. Taluk Boards will not come with additional statutory powers. Decentralisation will not come. Even as regards village panchayets you have already held elections in all the taluks. We have been hearing the effect of the elections. One important aspect of the local panchayet elections in Mysore until now was, there was the open voting. That was its pride, something to be proud of. For the first time you want to introduce the secrecy of the ballot, all that was unknown to the village life. Are you really going to improve thus the economic life of the village? What is the ethics, as it were, of giving up this open voting which was one of the proud features of our village life? I must warn this Government: You have had the experience of these two months. That open voting which was the pride of our village public life all these 20 years, don't make it a thing of the past; don't introduce this ballot box. Communal considerations will come; partisan considerations will come to our village life. The kind of picture of our society that you have, and want all that will be set at naught if you introduce the ballot box. Therefore I ask this Government through you, please don't introduce all the ramifications that are to be associated with a ballot box, that kind of election. That will ruin the village life. I made an appeal to the Chief Minister last time. It was suggested to me, an assurance was made on the floor of this House that the Chandrasekharaiya Committee could consider the future the village panchayets also. Already the panchayet elections are over. For the next two years nothing big is going to happen. The very first direction of the Constitution under the Directive Principles was, the moment our Congress Government took office, which was wedded to a particular belief and which swore by Mahatma Gandhi, it was thought that they would try to implement some of the beliefs for which they stood for decades.

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The first and the most important opportunity that you got, you have thrown away. What I am saying may not come to much. Because I have been following in a way the trend around. I do not want to go further than that. Then, we come to the next important question.

(*Interruption*).

I would like to hear the rumours a bit louder.

Now, I come to the next important question, and that is about the First and Second Five Year Plans. Sir, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the Hon'ble Member from T.-Narasipur, pointed out yesterday very clearly as to what the expectations were with reference to these Five Year Plans and as to how they were assigned to the several States. He made it very clear. The Central Planning Commission have given this idea very clearly. The idea was that in all those matters, we had to find the wherewithal to foot the bill, which ran to some crores. As has been rightly pointed out,

surplus of revenue over expenditure, economy and savings, fresh taxation, deposits, central assistance—these are several heads under which it was envisaged. I humbly put it that there was this central direction that the finances for the schemes should be thus provided by ourselves. How far have we reached the targets? Is it not time for us to appoint a committee either of this House or of outsiders to examine at several stages whether the directions of the Central Planning Commission had been carried out, whether the amounts necessary were forthcoming. If not, why not? We have to assess the work done in the First Five Year Plan and to find out the target reached so that we may prepare ourselves for the next Five-Year Plan. There is one important sentence on page 7 which means that we must reduce expenditure, effect economy, and etc. On this occasion, I would like to recall what I said in my very first Budget speech after I became a member of this House urging for economy and that suggestion was to constitute a committee. On that occasion, I remember the fling that the Chief Minister had on my suggestion. I can never forget it. On one side the Education Minister Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao said that the John Mathai Committee had been appointed to go into the taxation measures and that their report had to be awaited, and that we could not do anything in anticipation. On the other hand, there was the Chief Minister telling us on that occasion that there was no case made out for the appointment of a committee to find out the taxable capacity of the people and allied questions. (*Interruption*). No doubt, there was a time when I was laughed at. You know the famous principle that he laughs best who laughs last. In this year of grace 1955 February, you find that the normal expenditure has increased. Those sources of income which was thought of by the Central Planning Commission for the plan are not available. As you state, against a sum of 18½ crores, the actual realisations would be about six crores, thus leaving a short-fall of about 12 crores. I am now making this constructive effort. At least today, let it commend itself to the Finance Minister, the Chief Minister. You are going to have one more year for the completion of the First Five-Year Plan. Then you have got to prepare yourself for the Second Five-Year Plan. I am not saying anything about the various aspects or the theoretical aspect. I am taking only the figures into consideration and find out whether we can face the future so far as the Second Five Year Plan is concerned. Is it not right for me to ask the Government through you, Sir, whether they have reached the target so far as the First Year Plan is concerned? Here is the Leader of the Opposition saying that in 1953 you have not been able to reach that. Not a single school has been started in Mysore State comprising of ten districts. When that is the position, I feel, Mr. Speaker, that it is up to us and the Government to consider deeply. Before the onset of the Second Five-Year Plan, let us assess what has been achieved so far as the First Five-Year Plan is concerned. Let us consider deeply about it in order to raise the hundred crores that may be required for the Second Five-Year Plan. At this stage permit me to bring in my grievance against the Government. Here in this address, there is no reference to the John Matthai Committee's report at all. Only last month, Mr. Deshmukh, the Central Finance Minister, made a statement that the John Matthai Committee's Report was in the hands of the Government. He also referred to the State Plan and said that the States were also considering that Report. If that is so, it should have been incumbent upon the Government to take us into confidence in regard to the John Matthai Committee's Report so far as Mysore State is concerned. Is it before the Government? What thought has it bestowed on that Report? What progress it seeks to make? It would have strengthened our hands, if we had a clear picture placed before us of the John Matthai Committees, Report in so far as the

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State Plan is concerned. I feel we must have an authoritative statement. So far as the Second Five Year Plan is concerned, I want to give one suggestion. I do not know if I will be offending Hon'ble Members. I want to make a general statement. So far as the Second Five-Year Plan is concerned, let us all sit together. Let not party interests sway. Let us together put constructive co-operative effort only for the welfare of the country. I know it will offend the feelings of some persons. It is quite possible that in the elections coming in 1957 the party interests might after all dominate. 'Might' I have said. But so far as the Second Five Year Plan is concerned, let us take it in a comprehensive manner. It must be a constructive effort. I know that the Chief Minister was kind enough at one stage to appoint a committee into which some of us have been put. But that committee never met. When the last meeting of the Assembly took place, there was some trouble growing in the party with regard to the committee in which some of us had been put. Some statement was made in a Press Report. The Government spoke of us in some kind of an apologetic vein. It really hurt me. Is that the reason why that committee has not met all these days?

So far as the Second Five-Year Plan is concerned, it will be very necessary for us to understand what it is. We know that the village plan must be the basis of the Second Five Year Plan, not looking at the Plan from the Urban point of view, from the State point of view. We know in Russia an important change has taken place. The Prime Minister had to give place to another on the question of heavy industry versus small industry. Malenkov, the Prime Minister of Russia had to yield place to Bulganin on this. In a smaller degree these are matters which are worrying us, whether we can concentrate and make the village self-sufficient. It is no secret that unless co-operative constructive effort is put, we will not be able to succeed in the Second Five Year Plan. Rightly or wrongly, with my apologies to Mr. H. C. Linga Reddy, I must say this. There is no doubt that all is not well with the party. Mr. Imam might be putting it a bit thick. Another might put it a bit thin. Unfortunately there is a colour patch. There is no doubt about that. The one statement which must be clearly understood, and that one statement made by Mr. Imam will not be lost, and that is, if a Government, if an Executive should suffer and strive for its very existence, the initiative for and the confidence with which it will face problems will to that extent be circumscribed. For the next two years, in the interests of the country, I am making an appeal to the Government and its party, not in my interests or in the interests of any other party—for heaven's sake put your heads together and square up. For the next two years at least you must administer the country in the interests of all concerned. If, for any reason, you cannot do it, there is one royal road, and that is, to give up office.

SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM.—And hand it over to the P.S.P ?

SRI K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—I won't say P.S.P. For I cannot be there.

MR. SPEAKER.—May I bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Member that he has taken half an hour ?

SRI K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—If you feel that I must stop, I have no objection, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER.—There are other members, the movers of amendments, who should be given at least some time. Please finish soon.

SRI K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—I want you to hear my voice a little further, Sir. At three I will close.

Now, I will try to switch off. So far as the Educational Reforms are concerned, I would like to say a word. I thought it was a privilege I enjoyed by being associated with that Committee at some stage, and the inauguration on the Sarvodaya Day, 30th January, has really given me a great deal of satisfaction. On this occasion, I want to make one or two suggestions to the Government through

you. Merely inaugurating the reforms of that day may not go very far . . . .

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—You have been a member of that Committee. May we know how far and how much it goes, when it has been started only on 30th January ?

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—With great respect to my friend, I differ.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—I want to be enlightened. I have never differed from him.

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—The rationalisation of holidays and vacations which has been attempted is something that we must congratulate ourselves upon ; they have to be started somewhere and the lead is given by Mysore. I do not understand why we should not be very charitable, or at any rate, we should not jump and say : "here is the Government which has taken a bold step and a big step forward." Now, the question that you have got to consider is about the merits of the step and not how it was started. Geographical contents or the psychological contents or how it has been envisaged is not the test ; I am afraid, that may not be a correct approach. The correct approach will be: "are you or are you not satisfied with the steps taken ? " I am sure, in this House, there cannot be, and so far as I can see, there has not been any difference of opinion, that January 30th is a sacred day ; apart from the sentiments attached to it, it has got other merits. Therefore, why not Mysore lead in this respect ? I must congratulate Sri Bheemappa Naik on being a member of the Party which has taken a big step forward in the whole of India. I am looking forward to the day when this change is not going to be confined to merely Educational Department but I want the financial year to change in the whole of India. I personally am looking forward to the day when Gandhian Era starts on 30th January even as Christian Era started 1955 years ago. That is what I am envisaging. What I am anxious to understand is the psychological approach. In fact, I am congratulating the Government for having started the educational year from 30th January ; the young boys and girls will think of the Father of the Nation ; it is something started on an auspicious day. The psychological aspect is that just 6 or 7 years after the dawn of freedom, we have inaugurated the educational reforms on a day in memory of the man who has got us that freedom and who has piloted his own basic educational scheme. In fact, as has been rightly suggested by His Highness the Rajpramukh, that is a day not only to pay our respect and tribute to the memory of this great man but also to remind ourselves of his teachings. I must unhesitatingly congratulate the Government for having done that.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—Apart from sentiment, can we know to which class a second year boy in the Secondary school is going to be admitted either in Madras or Bombay or anywhere in India or how a boy coming from outside will be admitted here ? I have heard about the sentiments ; they are excellent. But what is the practical aspect of it ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I object to this kind of interruption. No member can interrupt another like that.

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—I feel there is a fundamental defect in the reasoning and approach of my Hon'ble friend. The question is, whether our boy is going to be sent to Bombay or Madras is not what the parent in Mysore is interested in ; he is interested in seeing what is the education that his boy gets here ; what is the atmosphere in which he works. The boys that may go out of the State may be a fractional minority ; they may be one per cent or half per cent; probably, rich men like my Hon'ble friend Sri Bheemappa Naik might think of sending their boys outside ; I cannot afford to send my boy out ; many others cannot afford to do so. That is not the correct approach. I am not introducing any sentiment into this ; I am clear in my faith, in my conviction, and so far as my faith and conviction are concerned, I think, it is a lead given by Mysore State to the whole of India and I must congratulate the Government for that ; I stand second to none and do not

(SRI K. PATTABHIRAMAN.)

yield my place to anybody in appreciating this stand; I do not want to be apologetic about what I say. It is a correct statement. But what I am urging upon the Government is, that it is not merely enough if they start the educational year on that day, other things also must follow. One of the most important things will be the satisfaction that you will give to the teacher who is really the bed-rock on which the whole edifice of education is going to be built up. Unless there is a Government Order granting him new status, new advantages such as will enthuse him over the new scheme, you will not have done very much and the experiment that you will have started may after all remain an experiment. It is, therefore, necessary to give him that psychological approach, that psychological satisfaction to the teacher; the parents are really enthusiastic but the teachers have been merely wavering for very good reasons, for justifiable reasons, along with many of their kind—the non-gazetted officers—who are ill-paid and low-paid. I should have referred to them at great length. But so far as educational reforms are concerned, I would only say that other steps in this respect must follow. On this occasion, I must say that, in one important respect, the Government have changed the recommendations made by the Educational Reforms Committee to which I myself was a party. I have no grievance but I would say this that the Government have taken the stand and changed the primary stage from 6 to 8 years. They have changed the entire structure of primary education as envisaged by the Educational Reforms Committee. I am prepared to give it a fair trial. That is all what I would like to say so far as the Educational Reforms are concerned.

MR. SPEAKER.—I would request the Member to close his speech.

SRI K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—In conclusion, I would like to say that it is necessary that the Government should take us into their confidence about finances because it is the most important thing on which every other question would depend and stand. Therefore the financial structure of the country is the most important thing. Considering the new responsibilities, I think, the time has come when a Committee has to be appointed. I am glad two Hon'ble Members of the Government Party, I mean, Sri K. Lakkappa and Sri H. K. Sivarudrappa made a pointed suggestion that a Committee should be appointed to go into this; I am, therefore, in happy company when I am making this suggestion. With these remarks, I request this House to accept my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved.

'Add the following at the end of the Motion of Thanks :—

"But regret to find that Your Highness's Ministers have failed to avail of opportunities helpful in implementing some of the important directions embodied in the chapter on the Directive Principles of the Constitution or to indicate any readiness to undertake measures ensuring economy and efficiency, and generally a background such as was needed to face both new and normal responsibilities."'

Sri B. V. Narayana Reddy may move his amendment. I request the Hon'ble Member to close his speech by 3 O'clock.

SRI B. V. NARAYANA REDDY (Bagepalli Gudibanda).—Sir, I beg to move the following amendments :—

'Add the following at the end of the Motion of Thanks :—

"But regret that the Rajpramukh—

(1) has failed to mention the steps that his Government propose to take to check the alarming prices of agricultural produce including jaggery;

(2) has failed to mention the steps that his Government would propose to take in

solving the menace of unemployment problem ;

(3) has failed to mention the steps that his Government would propose to take by way of granting remission of land revenue in some parts of Kolar District and some other places, due to failure of rain and in taking up relief works :

(4) has failed to mention the steps that his Government would take to reduce the burden of land revenue in Kolar District.'' '

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಯುದ್ಧಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ, ರೇಷನಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರು ಬೆಳೆದ ಬೆಳೆಯನ್ನು ಇಷ್ಟವಿರಲಿ, ಇಲ್ಲದಿರಲಿ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಿರುಕುಳ ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಬೆಲೆ ನಿಗದಿಮಾಡಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದರು. ಈಗ ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಮಳೆ ಬೆಳೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ, ಕ್ಷಾಮಬಂದು ರೈತರು ದುರವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಹೋದ ವರ್ಷ ಇದ್ದಬೆಲೆ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಇಲ್ಲ ; ಅರ್ಧ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿ ಬೆಲ್ಲ ಮಾತ್ರ ಒಂದನ್ನು ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಗೊಬ್ಬರಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ಕಳೆ ಕೀಳುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ತಗಲುವ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮಣ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡೂಕಾಲು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚುಬಿದ್ದರೆ, ಮಾರುವ ಬೆಲೆ ರೂ. 2—6—0 ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಮಣ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡು ಆಣೆ ಲುಕ್ಸಾನು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗಾದರೆ ಬೆಳೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುವವನು ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಬದುಕಬೇಕು ? ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಯಾವರೀತಿ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಬೆಲೆ ನಿಗದಿಮಾಡುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಹೊರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಲ್ಲ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ಆಗ ಬೆಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಬೆಲೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬಹುದು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರನ್ನು ಬೆಲ್ಲ ಹೊರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲು permission ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಯಾತಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಕಾರಣ, ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ತಾವು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದೊಡನೆ ಪತ್ರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆಸಿ, ಮದ್ರಾಸು ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸೇಟುಗಳಿಗಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವವರಿಗೂ ಬೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಇಂಡಿಯಾದಿಂದ ಹೊರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲು ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಭೀಮಪ್ಪನಾಯಕ್.—ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಬೆಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ರೇಟ್ ಇದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ವಿ. ನಾರಾಯಣರೆಡ್ಡಿ.—ತಮಗೆ-ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬೆಲೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೋಲಾರ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ Land revenue ವಿಷಯ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದಲಾಗಾಯಿತು ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಕ್ಷಾಮಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು ತಿಳಿದು ಯಾರು ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಂದಾಯ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಖುಷ್ಕಿ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ 3 ರೂಪಾಯಿಯಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು 3¾ ರೂಪಾಯಿತನಕ ಇದೆ. ತರೀ ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ 4 ರೂಪಾಯಿನಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು 10 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೂ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರಿವರ್‌ವ್ಯಾಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಆಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇರ್ರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಕೆನಾಲ್ ಆಗಲಿ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. Un-responsive Government ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆಮಾಡುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ತಾವು Responsible Government ಆಗಿ, ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ರೈತರು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಂದಾಯ ಕೊಡುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕೊಡೋಣ ಎಂದು ತಾವು ಮನಸ್ಸುಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. Party politics ಗೊತ್ತೇ ಇದೆ, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. Why don't you treat Kolar District on par with other districts and reduce the burden of land revenue here ? ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂದಾಯದ ಹೊರೆಯನ್ನು ಕಮ್ಮಿಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

'Add the following at the end of the Motion of Thanks :—

But regret that the Rajpramukh—

(1) has failed to mention the steps that his Government propose to take to check the alarming prices of agricultural produce including Jaggery ;

(2) has failed to mention the steps that his Government would propose to take in solving the menace of unemployment problem ;

(3) has failed to mention the steps that his Government would propose to take by way of granting remission of land revenue in some parts of Kolar District and some other places, due to failure of rain and in taking up relief works ;

(4) has failed to mention the steps that his Government would take to reduce the burden of land revenue in Kolar District.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—Sir, we are meeting to-day under a tense international situation. The American imperialist aggression against the Chinese Territory, the seizure of Formosa. . . .

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—May I interrupt for a moment ? These are subjects with which we are not concerned. Under the Constitution, we need not refer to Formosa and all these

(SRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA.)

subjects. It is more for propaganda purpose that my Hon'ble friend is doing and, therefore, I appeal to you, Mr. Speaker, that we may observe the rules correctly and act constitutionally.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—I am sorry for the rash statement of the Hon'ble the Chief Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We are not concerned with the foreign policy. That is what the Leader of the House said.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—It is true that in most Assemblies when Rajpramukh's Address was debated upon most of the Leaders of the Opposition and also the Leaders of the Government Party have made reference to the foreign policy and also to the international situation. The Rajpramukh here also in his opening Address to the Legislature some years back made a pointed reference to the international situation and to the foreign policy.

The steps that peace-loving countries like India are taking with a view to see that war is prohibited and that international disputes are settled by peaceful methods should really be appreciated. Sir, if a war is launched upon, people will suffer terribly on account of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons that will be unleashed by the imperialists.

Mr. SPEAKER.—May I bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Member that he may deal with the subjects that are mentioned in his amendments ?

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—I will come to the amendments proper. Through you, and on the floor of this Assembly, I would like to appeal to all countries that atomic and hydrogen bombs must be prohibited. The stockpiles of these bombs must be destroyed and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes must be encouraged. In this respect a conference is being convened at Geneva, and India will be the Chairman of that Commission.

Sir, coming to the amendments that I have tabled, I move the following amendments :—

"Add the following at the end of the Motion of Thanks :—

But regret that the Rajpramukh—

(1) has failed to mention the steps that his Government propose to take to check the steep fall in prices of agricultural produce ;

(2) has failed to mention the steps that his Government would take in solving the rural indebtedness ;

(3) has failed to mention the steps that his Government would propose to take to solve the growing unemployment problem ;

(4) has failed to mention the steps that his Government would propose to take to provide relief to the famine-stricken areas in Chitaldrug and other places in Mysore State."

I am not moving the last portion of my amendment, *i.e.*, clause (5).

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise for lunch and meet at 3-30 P.M.

The House adjourned for Lunch at Three of the Clock and reassembled at Thirty Minutes past Three of the Clock

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(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair).

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member may continue for 5 minutes.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—The Chief Minister challenged whether on any occasion the foreign affairs debate has taken place or even a mention has been made. I am reading from the proceedings, of the 1951 Assembly session. On the 17th January 1951, the Rajpramukh in his Address to the Legislative Assembly made the following statement :—

"......Since my last address, several major events have happened in the International sphere and world situation is far from being clear or free from anxiety. The position in Korea has worsened and nearer home, certain disquieting events have taken place in Tibet and Nepal. The Kashmir question still remains unsolved. Let us hope that it will

be given to our leaders and the statesmen who are working hard to ward off the threat of a global war and to establish peace and understanding among the various nations, and that Providence will guide their deliberations and crown their efforts with success in their very difficult and anxious task."

Mr. M. Govinda Reddy, now a Member of Parliament, while moving a motion of thanks to the Address. . . .

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T.-Narasipur).—I rise to a point of order. Can the Advocate General be present in the House ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Certainly ; he is a Member of the House, but cannot vote.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—...he made a reference to the international situation as hereunder.—

"The next in importance to which I would invite the attention of this House is the reference made in the Address to the international situation. Reference has been made, Sir, to the great theatre of war in the Far East—the Korean theatre. Reference has been made to the disquieting events on our own borders. Greatest concern has been expressed by His Highness for the danger to peace and a prayer has been made therein for bestowing the greatest statesmen with wisdom to solve these mighty problems."

Mr. SPEAKER.—You have met that point.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—Because he challenged it, I wanted to bring it to the notice of the Chair ; and he also made a rash statement that I was speaking for the sake of propaganda, which is very incorrect and uncalled for.

The amendments that I have suggested to the Motion of Thanks indicate the failure of the Government for the last 8 years to solve important problems concerning the people of the State. As my Hon'ble friend Sri Narayana Reddy pointed out, the prices of agricultural produce have gone down to such unremunerative level that the agriculture or the profession of agriculture may not pay the agriculturists. Further, if the prices go to such an unremunerative levels, the production of food-stuff might itself be affected.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Today the President of the Republic of India has, in his address, stated that the Government will take steps to stop further fall in prices.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—While the prices of agricultural produce are going down in an alarming manner, the prices of industrial manufactures especially the agricultural implements, manures, cloth, coffee, tea and other requirements that the raiyats need, the prices of those necessities have not gone down ; on the other hand, the prices are going up. What I feel sorry for is this, Sir: that the Government of Mysore never took any interest or did not evince any interest in checking the fall of prices of agricultural produce. I am glad to note that the Government of India are taking some steps to check the fall in prices of agricultural produce. It is but necessary, Sir, that a check must be put to the fall in prices of agricultural produce ; otherwise our economy will not be stabilised. My second amendment is as follows :

"has failed to mention the steps that his Government would take in solving the rural indebtedness" ;

Time and again, Sir, it has been urged, that, although the Government have taken measures, they have not been able to solve the rural indebtedness of the raiyat. Unless the debt burden on the raiyat is reduced and unless he is made to walk errect, he will not be able to produce any wealth in the country. He is the producer of the wealth. He is the person who gives foodgrains to the people ; he toils on the fields, and Government have ignobly failed to give him relief. All steps that the Government have taken through the Land Mortgage Co-operative Bank and other institutions will not be able to solve this rural indebtedness. Government should come forward with a measure—with a radical measure, of moratorium and unless moratorium is declared, the

(SRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.)
rural indebtedness, that is, debt of the raiyat will not be wiped out.

Sri B. V. NARAYANA REDDY.—On a point of information, Sir. For the first time the Hon'ble Chief Minister is coming without any head-dress.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—He can come without any head-dress.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—As my friend Sri Srinivasa Iyengar pointed out yesterday, it is necessary that Credit Societies as well as Marketing Societies should work in co-operation, in unison, so that what the raiyat produces might have a good market and the raiyat might have some financial short-term credit, so that he may be in a position to have his avocation.

The third amendment is :

> "the Rajpramukh's Address has failed to mention the steps that his Government would propose to take to solve the growing unemployment problem."

Much has been said by the Government spokesmen and their supporters about the Five Year Plan. What has really happened is that, during the period of Five Year Plan, the problem of unemployment has increased by leaps and bounds. What they have been able to say, they have not been able to achieve. They have only stated that much prosperity has been conferred on the people of the State. But unfortunately the living standards of the people have not been improved, though the living standards of some have been improved as suggested by Sri Mohamed Imam, the Leader of the Opposition, the elementary necessities of life have not been made available to the poorer sections. The agony of the Non-Gazetted Officers, the agony of the lower middle classes, the agony of the poorer classes, has not been reduced. The Government have failed to provide full employment to the people. In any country where planning has been adopted and resorted to, full employment has been provided to the people—both to the skilled and unskilled. In Mysore State, on the other hand, the unemployment problem has assumed such proportion that it has become impossible for the present Government to solve this problem satisfactorily. Today we are seeing that a graduate, a double graduate with B.Sc., B.E., degrees applying for the post of a Maistry. It has happened in my District.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—What is wrong with it?

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—The wrong of it is, that they are driven to such a position. The country has been deprived of the money that has been spent in making him a graduate, in making him a double graduate, in his taking an engineering degree. We are not making use of his services. Such is the position, such is the state of affairs in Mysore under the leadership of K. Hanumanthaiya.

My fourth amendment is :

> "has failed to mention the steps that his Government would propose to take to provide relief to the famine-stricken areas in Chitaldrug and other places in Mysore State".

Unfortunately the spectre of famine is visible in some places of Chitaldrug and Kolar Districts and other places. It is unfortunate that the Government have not taken any precautionary measure to ward off the threat and they have not taken any measure to given relief to the famine-stricken people. From the agenda that has been supplied to us, we find that some members have tabled resolutions and questions that the Government have failed to take adequate steps to provide relief to the famine stricken areas especially in Molakalmuru Taluk in Chitaldrug District and in some places in Kolar District.

Many speakers have stated yesterday about the great inequalities of income both in the Government service and also outside; the disparity of pay scales in Government service is abnormal. Especially in Government services, I understand in some places the disparity is more than 10 times between the lowest and the highest.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Even in Soviet Russia, there is disparity.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—Even in America there is disparity. Their disparity is not more than ten times. But in India the disparity is hundred times. If the President of India gets Rs. 10,000 and if the Chaprasi gets about Rs. 50 I would like the Chief Minister to calculate the difference. In Mysore State, it may be thousand times because the Police Daffedar or a Police constable gets about Rs. 14 or 15 per month. The electrical employee gets Rs. 14 or 15. The Rajpramukh of Mysore gets lakhs of rupees.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Rs. 26 lakhs per annum.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—If you calculate the proportion, you will come to know that what I have stated is only an under-statement and not on over-statement,

Regarding the incomes of the executive, it is really abnormal. When the national income is so low, why should these executives, these managing agents or managing agencies and other industrialists should have so much of income? Unless a ceiling limit is put on them, the disparity that we are finding in the scales of income will not be minimised and there will be great discontentment among the people, and there will be clash and they may resort to violence and other activities.

Much has been said regarding District Boards and Taluk Development Committees. When a debate took place some time during the last Assembly Session, we bitterly criticised the policy of the Government to resort to nominations. It is really unthinkable in this age of democracy that the Government should resort to this kind of nomination to Taluk Development Committees. There is some confusion in the minds of the Government. Committees and Committees have been appointed to go into this question and when a Committee was appointed last time under the Chairmanship of Sri Chandrasekharaiya it was expected that the Report of the Committee would be placed before this House and opinion ascertained. Instead of that, the Government have since informally ascertained the views of most members of the Legislature and have come to definite decisions. It is both an insult to the intelligence of the Assembly and flouting the will of the people. For this scandalous act of squandering public money and flouting the opinion of the people, we should not tolerate this Government any longer. Sri K. Pattabhiraman while making a speech referred to some events that happened in Russia. Malenkov resigned because he was not capable of coping with the situation and there were inadequacies in agriculture at the time. . . .

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—Are you certain?

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.— . . . and hence he resigned his Premiership. Why should not our Government, why should not these Ministers who have failed miserably to administer the State, who have done nothing to better the conditions of the people, resign from their posts?

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Are you ready to take it up?

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—Last word I would say. For all the ills, for all the misdeeds this Government have heaped upon the people of Mysore, may I warn them that this Government headed by Sri K. Hanumanthaiya is not suited to carry on the administration of the State any longer?

Mr. SPEAKER.–Amendment moved:–

"Add the following at the end of the Motion of Thanks:—

But regret that the Rajpramukh–

(1) has failed to mention the steps that his Government propose to take to check the steep fall in prices of agricultural produce;

(2) has failed to mention the steps that his Government would propose to take in solving the rural indebtedness;

(3) has failed to mention the steps that his Government would propose to take to solve the growing unemployment problem;

(4) has failed to mention the steps that his Government would

(MR. SPEAKER.)

propose to take to provide relief to the famine-stricken areas in Chitaldrug and other places in Mysore State.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ (ಪೆರಿಯಾಪಟ್ಟಣ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಮೊನ್ನೆ ತಾನೆ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಕೊಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಭಾಷಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಮಹನೀಯರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದ ಭಾಷಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದಂಥ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಎನ್. ಹುಚ್ಚಮಾಸ್ತಿಗೌಡರು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್‌ಅವರು ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಣಯವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಾದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಂದಿಗಳು ಎಂದರೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿರಾಮನ್‌ರವರೂ, ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಮಹಮದ್ ಇಮಾಂರವರೂ, ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮುಲ್ಕಾ ಗೋವಿಂದರೆಡ್ಡಿಯವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ನಾರಾಯಣ ರೆಡ್ಡಿಯವರೂ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ನಾಲ್ವರು ಮಹನೀಯರುಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಹೇಳಿದಂಥ ವಿಚಾರಗಳೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ನಾನು ಬಹಳ ಕಾತರವಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿದೆನು. ಆದರೆ ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಹಾಡಿದ್ದು ಒಂದೇ ಶ್ಲೋಕ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಂಶಗಳ ಪರವಾಗಿಯೂ from A to Z ವರೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದನ್ನೂ ಈ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲೇ ಅಡಕಮಾಡಿ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೆಂದು ಅವರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ಭಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾಡಿದ ವಾದಸರಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂಥ ಅಂಶಗಳೇನೆಂದರೆ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ, ರಿಲೀಫ್ ಕಾಂಗಾರಿಗಳು, ಕಂದಾಯದ ವಿಚಾರ, ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸಲು ತೊಡಗಿರುವಂಥ ಶಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನೂ ಅವರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುತ್ತ from A to Z ವರೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಒಂದು ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಭಾಷಣದ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೆಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಇವರುಗಳಿದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ದೀರ್ಘವಾದ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಆ ಭಾಷಣದ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನಾವು ಅವರನ್ನು ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆವೆಂದು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದೂ ಕೂಡ ಸರಿಯಾದುದಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆ ನಾವು ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ವಿ. ನಾರಾಯಣರೆಡ್ಡಿ.—ಅವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಗೊತ್ತಿದ್ದವೋ ಅಥವಾ ....

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ತಾವು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಆದರೆ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕವಾಗಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವೇ ವಿನಾ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೊಳಪಟ್ಟ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದಿನಚರಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದೇ ಸರಿಯಾದುದೆಂದು ತಾವು ಭಾವಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸರಿಯಾದದ್ದಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಮಗೆ ಈಗ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮಗೆ ನಾನು ದೀರ್ಘವಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ವಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಈಗ ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸೂಕ್ತವೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಉತ್ತರಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಮೊಟ್ಟಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ರೀ ಆರ್ಗನೈಜೇಷನ್‌ಗಳ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂದಾಗ ಆಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳೇನು, ಅದು ಯಾವರೀತಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾವೂ ಸಹ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂಥಾ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಕೇವಲ ದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜನರ ಏಳಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಆಗಬೇಕೆ ಹೊರತು ಅನ್ಯಥಾ ಕೆಲವು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆ, ಗೌರವ, ಘನತೆಗಳಿಗೋಸ್ಕರವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಇದು ಎಂದು ಅವರು ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ಮುನ್ನೆಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಪದಗಳನ್ನೇ ಎತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳುವುದು ತುಂಬ ಆವಶ್ಯಕವೆಂದು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಪದಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾದವುಗಳು.

> "Wise decisions have to be taken on these issues with the good of the country as the sole criterion, uninfluenced by personal or communal considerations."

ಎಂದರೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಜಾತಿಯ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಒಂದು ಸ್ವಂತ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸಲಹೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ಕೊಡಕೂಡದೆಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಜನರ ಕ್ಷೇಮ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಪುನರ್ವಿಂಗಡಣೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ನಮ್ಮಗಳೊಬ್ಬರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೇವಲ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ರೀ ಆರ್ಗನೈಜೇಷನ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರ ಸಲಹೆಯ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಆಗತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೂ ಹಾಗೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಒದಗಿದರೂ ಒದಗಬಹುದೆಂದು ಅವರು ತಿಳಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ:—

"The aim of any re-organisation could only be the good of the

people concerned. Increased prosperity and well-being are the only justifications for disturbing the *status quo*.''

ಈಗ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅವರು ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಈ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೇ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸದೆ ಇದು ಇಡೀ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವಂಥ ಒಂದು ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಕವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಒಂದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಕೇವಲ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಗೋಸ್ಕರವಾಗಿಯೇ ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಹೀಗೆ ಈ ದೇಶಗಳ ಪುನರ್ವಿಂಗಡಣೆಯ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗದಂತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇವರ ಹಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವಂತೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಹುದೆಂದು ಅವರು ಸೂಚನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ತುಂಬ ಬೆಲೆಯುಳ್ಳದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಹಳ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದದ್ದೂ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸರಿಯಾದುದೇ ಅಥವಾ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್ ಅವರೇ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ರೀಆರ್ಗನೈಜೇಷನ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರೂ ಸಹ ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿಯೇ ಇವೆ. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಅವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ರೀಆರ್ಗನೈಜೇಷನ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗಾರಿಗೂ ಅಂಥ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ, ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಹೇಗಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳಿರುವುದು ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ 2½ ಲಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರಜಾಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಇದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲ, ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆ ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇರುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದು ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಹೊಳೆದೇ ಹೊಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಯು-ಪಿ-ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಏಳು ಕೋಟಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಇದ್ದು ಅದೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದು ದೇಶವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳ ತಕ್ಕದ್ದನ್ನು ನಾವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಪ್ಪಲೇ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಈ ಪುನರ್ವಿಂಗಡಣೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು; ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕಾಲ ಒದಗಿದಾಗ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಮಾಡಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಬೇರೊಂದು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಇಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೇ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿಬಿಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಂತೂ ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೊಬ್ಬರೇ ಆಗಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಬೇಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿಂದಲಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ತಮ್ಮ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆ ಅಥವಾ ಗೌರವಗಳಿಗಾಗಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದು ಹೋಗಬಾರದೆಂದು ಅವರು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ತುಂಬ ವಂದನಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ನನ್ನ ಧ್ವನಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾಸುಧಾರಣೆ ವಿಚಾರ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜನರೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹಿಮಾಚಲದಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಕನ್ಯಾಕುಮಾರಿಯವರೆಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಹಟವನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಅ ರೀತಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಮಾಡಿ, ಇದನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಒಂದು ಮಹತ್ವ ಪೂರಿತವಾದಂಥ ವಿಷಯ. ಆದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಒಂದೇ ದಿವಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಫಲಕೊಡುವಂಥವುಗಳಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಕಾಲ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಕಾರ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರ ಬಹುದಾದಂಥ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳೇನು, ತೊಂದರೆಗಳೇನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಹಾರೋಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು, ಧೈರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಈ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ವೋದಯದ ದಿವಸ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದುದರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿರಾಮರ್‌ರವರು ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಅವರನ್ನು ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಮಹತ್ವಪೂರಿತವಾದಂಥ ದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ, ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಜನರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಮೇಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇದು ಒಂದು ಸೈಕಲಾಜಿಕಲ್ ಎಫೆಕ್ಟನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತರತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂಬುದರ ವಿಚಾರ ನಿಮಗೂ ನನಗೂ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಲ್ಲ, ಆದರೆ ಇಡೀ ಭರತ ಖಂಡದಲ್ಲೇ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಎಲ್ಲೂ ಹೊಸ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಒಂದು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿರುವುದು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಂತೋಷಪಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ ಪಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂತೋಷವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತ ಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿಯೇ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ''ನೀವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಬಹಳ ವಿವೇಕದಿಂದ ವರ್ತಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ'' ಎಂದು ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸರಿಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ತಪ್ಪೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಆ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್ ಅವರನ್ನೇ ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಒಂದೇ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸರಿಸಮಾನತೆಯುಂಟಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಯಾವ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ಬರಲಿ ಅದು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತವಾಗಿದ್ದಂಥ ಸಾವಿರನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಜಾ ಮುಖಂಡರಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೂ ಕೂಡ ತಪ್ಪೇನು? ಆದರೆ ಹೀಗೆ ದೊರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.)
ಒಂದೇ ಕಡೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತವಾಗಿದ್ದಂಥ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಹಂಚಲಾಯಿತೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸರಿಸಮಾನತೆಯಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಹಂಚತಕ್ಕದ್ದೂ ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರಜಾರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜ ಕಟ್ಟತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಆಧಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮೂಲ ತಳಹದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

4 P.M.

'ಸೀಲಿಂಗ್' ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವರನ್ನು ನಾನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ: ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡತನ ತಾಂಡವವಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ, ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ನ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗವಿಲ್ಲದೇಯಿರುವಾಗ, ಇವರು ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಬ್ಯಾಲೆನ್ಸ್ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್.—ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಜವಾಬು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.— ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡರು, ಸಂತೋಷ.

ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮುಂದೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಉಳುವವನೇ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಒಡೆಯನಾಗಬೇಕು; ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಬೇಕು. ಇವೆರಡನ್ನೂ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಬಹಳವಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪನವರು ನಾನು ಏನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕಿವಿಗೊಟ್ಟು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಭೂಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಬಡವರ ಉದ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಮನಾಗಿ ಹಂಚತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಒಂದಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಭೂಸಂಪತ್ತೊಂದೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಇರುವುದು. ನಾನಾ ಸಂಪತ್ತುಗಳು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿವೆ; ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಬಡವರು, ಭಾಗ್ಯವಂತರು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಮಭಾಗಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬ ತೀವ್ರವಾದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡುವವರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನೂ ಒಬ್ಬ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—May I request the Hon'ble Member to close his speech ?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—I shall try to finish, Sir, if you kindly permit me for a few more minutes. I am sure it will be palatable to the Hon'ble Speaker also, Sir. I pray for indulgence for a few more minutes.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes, two more minutes.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಷ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡವರು ಸೇರಿರುವ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪ್ಲಾನಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ನಿಗೇಕೆ ಇದು ಹೊಳೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ ? ಈ ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆವಡಿ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಸೋಷಿಯಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಪ್ಯಾಟರನ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಡುವಾಗ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು, ಹಣ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೇವಲ ಬಡಪಾಯಿ ಹೊಲ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವವನಿಂದ ಕಿತ್ತುಕೊಂಡು ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಹಂಚುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಸಾವಿರದ ಐನೂರರಿಂದ ಮೂರು, ನಾಲ್ಕು, ಐದು, ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರದವರೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಳಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಕಡೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೂ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡದೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಕೂಡ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

"From today onwards, every one who gets more than one thousand rupees salary should have his salary reduced by a certain percentage" ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ತರಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. I ask this government and not only this Government, but the Central Government as well who are wedded to the socialistic pattern or system of society. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟು, ನಾವು ಬರಿಯ ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೇ ಸಾಲದು. ಬೇರೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳೂ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ಈಗ ಒಂದು ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಟೆನೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರೇ ಆ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ರೈತನಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮೂರು ಕಾಸೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಯಿರುವಾಗ ಅವನು ಆ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಒಡೆಯನಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆ ? ನ್ಯೂಜಿಲೆಂಡ್, ಅಮೆರಿಕ, ಮೆಕ್ಸಿಕೊ, ಚೈನಾ ಮುಂತಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೂ ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ರೈತ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಒದಗಿಸಿ, ಅದನ್ನು ನಲವತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಪಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಮಾಡಿ, ಟೆನೆಂಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಭೂಮಿಯ ಒಡೆಯರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ; ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ವಿಲ್ಲ. Fallow Lands Bill ಪಾಸು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಕುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹಿಡಿಯಿತು. ಆದರೂ ಆಯಿತು. ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ಆ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ಎಲ್ಲಿದೆಯೋ ಗೊತ್ತೇ ಇಲ್ಲ! ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡುವುದಿಷ್ಟೆ; ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ piecemeal ಆಗಿ, ತಿರುಪತಿ ಕ್ಷೌರದ ಹಾಗೆ, ಸೋಷಿಯಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಪ್ಯಾಟರ್ನ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು, ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಅಲ್ಲಷ್ಟು ಇಲ್ಲಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಉಂಟಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಜನತೆಯ ಬೆಂಬಲ ದೊರೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ, ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ಗುಂಪಿನ ಜನರನ್ನು discriminate ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರನ್ನು

ಉದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಆಗಬಾರದು. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಸೋಷಿಯಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಪ್ಯಾಟರ್ನ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಯೋಜನೆ ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. What is it that you have got ?. . . .

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member has exceeded the agreed time limit.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನು ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಷ್ಟು : ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಸಂತೋಷ. ಇದು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಅಂದಾಜು ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ಲಾನ್ ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಿ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟರೆ, ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಮಾನರಾಗಿ ಬಾಳಿ ದೇಶ ಒಂದು ಸುಖೀರಾಜ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಬೇರೆಯಲ್ಲ. Half-hearted measures are going to do more harm than good today. I appeal to our Government to immediately see their way to make a plan as to what course of action they should take in the different sectors in order to realise that socialistic pattern of society.

ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ, ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಮಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರನ್ನು ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಾಪಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will now call upon the mover to reply.

(*Some Members rose.*)

I am sorry, there is no time.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಹುಚ್ಚಮಾಸ್ತಿಗೌಡ (ಹುಲಿಯೂರುದುರ್ಗ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ರಾಜಪ್ರಮುಖರ ಭಾಷಣದಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆದಿರುವ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎದುರುಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಇಮಾಮ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರು, ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ರಬ್ಬರ್ ಸ್ಟಾಂಪುಗಳೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾನೂನಾದರೂ ಅದು ಕಟ್ಟಕಡೆಯ ರೂಪವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ರಬ್ಬರ್ ಸ್ಟಾಂಪು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಈ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಇಂಗಿತವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು, ಈ ಮಾತನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಯಕರು ಮಹಾರಾಜರ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೇಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪಕ್ಷದ ಇಂಗಿತವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಾಗ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಷಯ.

ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಪ್ರಾಂತ ಪುನರ್ವಿಂಗಡಣೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು 'ಲೀಡ್' ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ನೀವು ರಬ್ಬರ್ ಸ್ಟಾಂಪ್ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸಮಂಜಸವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಎದುರುಪಕ್ಷದ ಕೆಲವು ಸದಸ್ಯರಕ್ಷು ಹಾಗೆ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಅಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಿರುವ ರಬ್ಬರ್ ಆಗಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ವಿದ್ಯಾಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ worth experimenting ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವರು ಯಾವುದೋ ಹಿಂದಿನ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಓದಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರುವ ವರದಿಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಓದಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಕಳೆದ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 367 ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳು, 132 ಮಿಡ್ಲ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯೂಟೈಪ್ ಮಿಡ್ಲ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳು, ನಾಲ್ಕು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳೂ ತೆರೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ 17 ಖಾಸಗಿ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರ್ಯಾಂಟ್ ಇನ್-ಏಡ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದೇರೀತಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿದಾಯಕವಾದ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ನತರಗತಿಯವರ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. 1,09,68,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಇದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿ, ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ಪಾಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿ, ಈಗಾಗಲೇ 87,37,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ, 16,086 ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉಳಿದಿರುವ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 26-28 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯದೆ ಭಾಷಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದುವರೆಗಾಗಿರುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗಲಾದರೂ, ನಡೆದಿರುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು ರಾಜಪ್ರಮುಖರ ಭಾಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾಗತವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ (ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಾಮತ್ ಶಾಖೆಗಳ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೆ, ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೊಳಪಟ್ಟ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಟೀಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನಾಡಲು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಇಮಾಮ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರು ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದೆ ತಂದು ಅದು ಕಾನೂನಾಗುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಲಾಗದೇಯಿರತಕ್ಕ ಲೋಪವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದರು. ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದೇನೋ ನಿಜ. ಆದರೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರವೂ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದೆಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.)

ಡಿಕ್ಟೇಟರ್ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಎಗ್ಸಿಕ್ಯುಟೀವ್ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ವಿರತಕ್ಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಅನುಮತಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಕಾನೂನು ರಚಿಸಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹಳೆಯ ಶಾಸನಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಇಮಾಂ ಸಾಹೇಬರಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಬೋರ್ಡುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಸೂದೆಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರನೇಕರಿಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅರಿವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತಪ್ಪಿದೆ. ತಮ್ಮದೂ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ತಪ್ಪು ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಎರಡು ಕಡೆಯೂ ತಪ್ಪಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ತತ್ವದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ರಚಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವಾಗ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸರ್ಕಾರರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಎರಡೂವರೆ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಸಾಕು ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಇಮಾಂ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿವರು. "ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಅದರ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಿತ್ತಾಟಗಳ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ" ಎಂದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ (ಸಾಗರ—ಹೊಸನಗರ).—ಅದು ಸತ್ಯಾಂಶ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಸತ್ಯಾಂಶದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನ್ ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಮನವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರ, ಆ ಮನವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಇಮಾಂರವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದೇ ಸವಾಲು ಹಾಕುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಆಫೀಸಿಗಾದರೂ ಬರಲಿ. ಅಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರುಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಗದಪತ್ರಗಳು ಅವರು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು, ಈಗ ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಲಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಮದ್ ಇಮಾಂ.—ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಆಫೀಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಗೌರ್ನ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಸೆಕ್ರಟೇರಿಯಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಲೋಪ ದೋಷಗಳಿವೆ. ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಮೊದಲಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಈಗ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಇಮಾಂ.—ಜನಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೇಳಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾನ್ ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮನವಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಾನು ನೆಲಮಂಗಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನ್‌ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಭರವಸೆ ಇತ್ತ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅವರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಕೆಲವು ಮುಖಂಡರನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅವರು ನನ್ನ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮನವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಮ್ಮುಖದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಜವಾಬನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ತೊಂದರೆಗಳಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂತು. ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ನಾನೂ ಮತ್ತು ನನ್ನ ಸಹೋದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳು ಕೆಲವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೆಲವು ತಿಂಗಳಕೆಳಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು. ಆಗ ನಾವು ಒಂದು ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಕರೆದೆವು. ಆ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೆಲವರು ಇದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಕುಂದುಕೊರತೆಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಾವು ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಕೇಳುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿರಾಮಯ್ಯರವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ವಿಲೇಜ್ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ತತ್ವದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಆರೋಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಬಹಳ ನೊಂದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಅವರು ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡಿದರು. ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲವು Directive Principlesಗಳ ವಿಚಾರ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ತಮಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಇದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನನ್ನ ಮಿತ್ರರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿರಾಮಯ್ಯರವರು ಆದರ್ಶವಾದಿ. ಆದರ್ಶವಾದಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದೇನೊ ಉತ್ತಮ. ಆದರೆ ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮರೆತು ಆದರ್ಶವಾದಿಗಳಾಗಬಾರದೆಂದು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಕೆಲವು ಗ್ರಾಮಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪಾರ್ಟಿ, ಎರಡು ಪಾರ್ಟಿ, ಮೂರು ಪಾರ್ಟಿ, ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪಾರ್ಟಿಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ವೈಷಮ್ಯ ವಿಪರೀತವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದುಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಿರಂಗವಾಗಿ ಓಟು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದು ಸಾಧುವಾದುದಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಆಗಿದೆಯೋ ಆ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಗುಪ್ತವಾದ ಓಟಿನ ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಗುಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಓಟು ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವಾಗ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ನಾನಲ್ಲ. ತಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು . . . .

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಗಳಿಗೂ, ಬಹಿರಂಗವಾಗಿ, ಓಟು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ವಾದ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಅಂತೂ, ಅಂತಹ ಅವರ ಸಲಹೆಗಳು ಸದುದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಅಭ್ಯಂತರವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಪಾಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಇಮಾಂ ಸಾಹೇಬರು ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ನನ್ನ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪಾಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಕವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾ

ಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಇಮಾಂರವರಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ದೊಡ್ಡದೊಡ್ಡ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾವೇ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಆ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರುಮಾಡಿದೆವು ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥ ಬರುವಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ sanction ಆಗಿದ್ದು ನಿಜ. ಆದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. 17 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಲಕ್ಕವಳ್ಳಿ ಜಲಾಶಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವೆಚ್ಚಮಾಡಿದುದು ಅವರು ಕನಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಕಂಡಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಇಮಾಂ.—8 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೆವು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪವಾದ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ 1951-52ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 91·2 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿವೆ. 1952-53ರಲ್ಲಿ 111·83 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿವೆ. 1953-54ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 149·72 ಲಕ್ಷ ಖರ್ಚಾಯಿತು. 1954-55ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ ಆಖೈರುವರೆಗೂ 215·11 ಲಕ್ಷ ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ತುಪ್ಪದಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಗೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿರುವ ಹಣ ಸೇರಿದೆಯೋ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚಾದ ಮೊಬಲಗು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದೆ. ಪಾಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 35 ದೊಡ್ಡ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಸೇರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವು. ಅವುಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ 14 ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳು ಮುಗಿದಿವೆ. ಇನ್ನುಳಿದ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿನಾ ಉಳಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳೂ ಪಾಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅವಧಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಮುಲ್ಕಾ ಗೋವಿಂದರೆಡ್ಡಿಯವರು ಈ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರರ ಮೇಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಾಲದ ಹೊರೆಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಕಳೆದ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಿಂದಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಮಾರಟೋರಿಯಂ declare ಮಾಡುವುದು. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರರೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಾಲ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತೀರಿಹೋಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ; ಅದರಿಂದ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ನಾವೇನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಉಗ್ರವಾದ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಆಮೇಲೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದೇ ತಪ್ಪಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಅವರ ಜಮೀನು ಮಾರಾಟವಾಗುವ ಸಂಭವ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕವರು ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಗೆ ಬರೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭವೂ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಮನವಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಆಮೇಲೆ ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಮತ್ತು ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಷಾಮಪೀಡಿತರಾದಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಶ್ರೀ ಮುಲ್ಕ ಗೋವಿಂದರೆಡ್ಡಿಯವರೂ ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ವಿ. ನಾರಾಯಣ ರೆಡ್ಡಿಯವರೂ ನನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆ ಆರೋಪಣೆಮಾಡಿದರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮುಲ್ಕ ಗೋವಿಂದರೆಡ್ಡಿ.—ಅದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹಳೆಯ ಕತೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಹೊಸ ಕತೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಕತೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದು ? ಈಗ ಕ್ಷಾಮ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದ ಭೂತವನ್ನು ತಾವು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ನೆನಪುಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—I want you to refer to the correspondence made by the Executive Engineer to the Government.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಕೆಲವು ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ನನಗೆ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ನಿನ್ನೆ ದಿವಸ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಅಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್‌ರವರು ಕೂಡ ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣಾ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಭೂಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ. ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿರುವ ಜನರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ 75 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಭೂಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಬಹಳ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಭೂಸಂಪತ್ತು. ಈ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಮೊದಲು ಭೂಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಹೊಸ ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ತತ್ವವನ್ನೇ ಆಚರಣೆಗೆ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅರಿಕೆ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ತಾನೆ ಆವಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನವರಾದ ನಾವು ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಬಹಳ ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರು ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ, ಆದರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಹೇಗೆ ಅಂದರೆ, ಒಬ್ಬ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಪ್ಲೇಗ್ ಇನಾಕ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದಾಗ "ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇನಾಕ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಮುಗಿಸಿ ; ಆಮೇಲೆ ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಬನ್ನಿ" ಎನ್ನುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇದೆ. ಈ ವಾದ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತಿನ ಅರ್ಥವೂ ಕೂಡ ಬಾಕಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳಾಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದು, ಎಂಬುದು.

4-30 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಬಡವರಿಗೂ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಅಂತರ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಅಗತ್ಯ, ಅದನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರೆಗೂ ಈ ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣೆಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯವನ್ನೇ ಕೊಡ ವುದು ಬೇಡವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ವಾದವಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು, ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ಬಂದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ, ಇದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ,

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.)

comprehensive ಆದ ಲೆಜಿಸ್ಲೇಷನ್ನೇ ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. In the very nature of things, there cannot be any single legislation dealing with all the land problems. ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಪಾದವಿದೆ! ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ, ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣೆಯ ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಾದರೆ, ನಾವು ಜನತೆಗೆ ಏನು ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೆನಪಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಈ ಭೂ-ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವೆಂದು ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಉಳಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಜವಾಬು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯ (ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರ ಭಾಷಣದಮೇಲೆ ಆದ ಟೀಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾವಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಬಂದ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕಟುವಾದ ಟೀಕೆಗಳು ಈಗ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸ್ವಾಗತದ ಅಂಶವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಇಮಾಂ ಸಾಹೇಬರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷದ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಮಾಡಿದರು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ನಾನೇನಿದ್ದರೂ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತದ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕಾಲ ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ವಾದವಿವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ, ಟೀಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಸೂಕ್ತವಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವುದರ ಗೊಡವೆಗೆ ಹೋಗದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಅವರು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ದುಂದು ವೆಚ್ಚವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಂಬಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ನೀವು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಾದ ಅದು. ಈ ವಾದ, ಬಹುಶಃ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ಸಭೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾದಾಗಿನಿಂದಲೂ, ಅಂದರೆ ಸುಮಾರು 60-70 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಒಂದೇ ಸಮನೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೊರಬೀಳುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಮಾಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಇಮಾಂ.—ನೀವು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದನ್ನೇ ಜ್ಞಾಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ!

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯ.—ನಾನೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದಹಾಗೆ ವಾದ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನನ್ನ ವಾದವನ್ನು ಅವರು ಜ್ಞಾಪಕ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೃತಜ್ಞನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಆಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವ ವಾದವನ್ನು ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ ಮುಂದೆಯಿಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆನೋ, ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಮರೆತಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಎಂಬ ಆರೋಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ತಾವು ಯಾರೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಏನೇನು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆನೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಮತ್ತೆ ಬೇರೆಯಲ್ಲ. ತಾವು ಹೇಳುವಾಗಲೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕುತೂಹಲ ನನಗಿದೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟೇಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ವಾದವನ್ನು ಮರೆಯಬಾರದು ಎಂಬ ಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಯುಳ್ಳವನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ತಾವು ನಂಬಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದನ್ನೂ ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡಿ ನಾನು ಆಜ್ಞೆಗಳನು ಸಾದರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಗುಮಾಸ್ತನನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಬಹಳ ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋಸಾರಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಬೇಕು, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಬಂದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ತಳ್ಳಿಹಾಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚದೆ ಇರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಎಂಬ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕೊಡಬಲ್ಲೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ಕೂಡ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದರೆ, 'ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದರೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರುವುದೇ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಕಾಗದಗಳ disposalsನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ'ಯೆಂದು ತಾವೇನು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರೋ, ಆ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆಲಸ ಸುಲಲಿತವಾಗಿ, ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಾಗಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಲೇಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಅಷ್ಟೇನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಂದ ನಿವೇದನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮೂರು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಆದಾಯವಿದ್ದಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯಿತ್ತೋ, ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೆರಡು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವಾಗಲೂ ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಎಂಬುದು ತಮಗೇ ಅರಿವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಿಂದಿದ್ದ ಆದಾಯಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಸುಮಾರು 7-8ರಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಮಾತ್ರ ಏಳು-ಎಂಟರಷ್ಟು ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ನಾವು ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿಯೇ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕೋಣ. ಈಗ ಹಣದ ಉಬ್ಬರವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ದುಡ್ಡು, ಆಗ ಮೂರು ಕೋಟಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಒಂದೇ, ಈಗ 9 ಕೋಟಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಒಂದೇ ಎಂದು ತಾವು ಒಂದು ವಾದವನ್ನಿಡಬಹುದು. That is also a correct argument and is a scientific argument too. ಈಗ ಹಣದ ಬೆಲೆ ಅದರ ⅓ ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಎಂದರೆ ಉತ್ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಹಾಕಿದರೂ, ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮೂರು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗಿನ 9 ಕೋಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ, ಈಗ 9 ಕೋಟಿಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲೇಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬರೀ ದುಡ್ಡಿನಿಂದ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ನೇಮಿಸಲೇ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಸರ್ವೇಯರುಗಳು ಬೇಕು; ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳು ಬೇಕು, ಹೀಗೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಬೇಕೋ ಅವೆಲ್ಲಾ

ಆಗಿಯೇ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಈಗ ಏನು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ನಾವು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ, ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರವೂ ದುಬಾರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆಷ್ಟು ಕಾತರತೆ, ನಿಸ್ಪೃಹತೆಯಿದೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಾತರತೆ, ನಿಸ್ಪೃಹತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಇದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ತ್ವರಿತದಿಂದ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ನೌಕರರು 5 ಘಂಟೆಗೂ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟೇರಿಯಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲೇ ನಾನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ—5 ಘಂಟೆಯಮೇಲೆಯೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಅನೇಕರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ನೌಕರರು ಮನೆಗೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. They are unfortunately not governed by labour laws ; and therefore cannot claim extra remuneration. They are not claiming overtime allowance though they work overtime. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕವರು ಕೂಲಿಗಾರರಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಉನ್ನತವಾದ ದೇಶಭಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲೆ. Therefore, I request the House to see this problem of economy in administration from the point of view I have explained. I venture to say that Government today is not over-burdened with hands.

ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕದ ಏಕೀಕರಣ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಮಹನೀಯರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಬಹಳ ಸಹನೆಯಿಂದ, ತಾಳ್ಮೆಯಿಂದ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಇದೊಂದು ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ವೇಗವುಂಟಾಗುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆತಪ್ಪಿ, ಮೈಮರೆತು ಭಾಷಣಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನೂ, ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನೂ ಕಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ; ಆದರೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಸೌಜನ್ಯವೆಂದರೆ, ಈ ಮಹಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವಾದರಹಿತವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಾವಧಾನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಮಂಜಸವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಇಮಾಂ ಸಾಹೇಬರು, 'ಈ ಸಭಾ ನಾಯಕರಾಗಿ ನೀವು ಮುಂದಾಳುತನವನ್ನು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಾನು ಮುಂದಾಳುತನವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವಾಗ, ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಾಳುತನವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಸಹಜವೇ. ಆದರೆ, ನಾನು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಮುಂದಾಳುತನವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಕಲಕದೆ, ಯಾವ ತೆರದ ಉದ್ವೇಗವನ್ನೂ ಉಂಟುಮಾಡದೆ ಮುಂದಾಳುತನವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯ ಈ ದಿವಸವೇ ಏರ್ಪಾಡಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾದಿಸಬಲ್ಲೆ; ಹಾಗೆ ವಾದಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ನನ್ನ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಥವ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇರಲಿ, ವಿಶಾಲವಾಗುವುದು ಬೇಡವೆಂದು ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿಯೂ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಈ ದಿವಸ ನನ್ನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ, ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಸಭೆಯವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ 'ನೀವು Leader of the House, ಸಭಾನಾಯಕರು' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಗೌರವದ ಪದವನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೋ, ಆ ಗೌರವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಹನಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡುವುದು. ಈಗ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ, ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿ, ಉತ್ತರೋತ್ತರ ಏನು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇವೋ ಆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖವಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವಹಾಗೆ, "Where angels fear to tread, fools rush in" ಎನ್ನುವ ಗಾದೆಗೆ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಪಕ್ಷಾತೀತವಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ; ಕೋಟಿ ಕೋಟಿ ಜನರ ಆಶೋತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಮಹಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾನಾದರೂ ಒಮ್ಮತವನ್ನು ಸೌಹಾರ್ದಯುತವಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು, ನಾನು ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಷದ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿ ವಾದಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಎದುರು ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ರಾಜಪ್ರಮುಖರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ ತಮ್ಮಗಳ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. "I hope your discussions will enable my Government to place their views before the States Re-organisation Commission." ಎಂದು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಾವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಮನಸ್ಸುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಾಲ ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. Fact-Finding Committeeಯವರ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ತಾವುಗಳು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಉದ್ವೇಗಗಳಿಗೂ ಒಳಗಾಗದೆ, ಸಾವಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಒಂದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ನಾನು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ, ಸೌಹಾರ್ದಯುತವಾದ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನೂ ಮತ್ತು ನನ್ನ ಸಹೋದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳೂ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿರಾಮರ್‌ರವರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಇಮಾಂಸಾಹೇಬರು ಈ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಇಮಾಂರವರು ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಹಣ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತರುವುದು ? ಎಂಬ ಸಂದೇಹವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ, ಈಗ ರೂಪಿತವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾದವು ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕ ಮನಸ್ಸು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಅನುಮಾನಪಡಬಾರದು. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯ.)

ಹಾಗೆ: We must have the courage of conviction. ಹಾಗೆ ತಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿರುತ್ತೀವೆಂದು ಒಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಏನೇನು ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳಾಗಬೇಕೋ, ಏನೇನು ಸಹಾಯಗಳಾಗಬೇಕೋ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಆ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಹಿಂದೆ ಬೀಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್ ಅವರು ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಏನೇನು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಈಗ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದೂ ಈಗ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕ. ಅವರಿಗೂ ಸಹ ಇದರ ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನೀಗ ಒಂದು ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದಾಗ ಆ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನ ಬಾಬುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ನನ್ನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಕಾದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ರೈತರು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಅಂದರೆ ದವಸಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಧಾರಣೆ ದಿನದಿನಕ್ಕೂ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಲು ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಜಪ್ರಮುಖರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ್ದೇ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದರೆ ಇದು ಕೇವಲ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೊಬ್ಬರೇ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕೆಲಸವಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಎರಡೂ ಸೇರಿ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ; ಇದು ಅಂಥ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಹೋದ ಸಲವೇ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟಿಷ್ಟು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದರೂ ಆಗಲೆಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಒಂದೂವರೆ ವರ್ಷದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನಾವು ಬತ್ತದ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿ, ಹಾಗೆ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿದಂಥ ಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡ ವಿಚಾರವೆಲ್ಲ ತಮಗೇ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈಗಲೂ ಸಹ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ರೈತರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ಪಲ್ಲ ದವಸವನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರೈತನ ಹಿತರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ನಾವು ಅದನ್ನು ಮರೆಯುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಥವಾ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಉಪೇಕ್ಷೆಯಿಂದ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಅವಕಾಶವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಈ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಹಿರಂಗವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾರಣಗಳಿವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ 3 ತಿಂಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲೆತು ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗತಕ್ಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಏನೇನು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ನೀತಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಒಂದು ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋಗಿ ರೈತರಿಗೊಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನೆನ್ನೆಯ ದಿವಸ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನ ಮುಂದೆ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ "ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ದವಸ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಯು ಬಹಳ ಇಳಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ನಷ್ಟಗಳು ಸಂಭವಿಸುವಂಥ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆಯೋ ಅಂಥ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂಥ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು" ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಓದಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಗೌರ್ನಮೆಂಟಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲೇ ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಗೌರ್ನಮೆಂಟಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನೂ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಡೆದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲರಿಂದಲೂ ಹಾಗೆ ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಏಕಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಹೀಗೊಂದು ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಅದೂ ಕೂಡ ಸಾಲದು. ಅವರು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲವು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಾವು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕವರನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕವರನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ, ಇವರುಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ವಸತಿ ಗೃಹಗಳ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ, ಪೆನ್ಷನ್‌ಗಳು, ಗ್ರಾಚುಯಿಟಿ, ಹೆರಿಗೆ ರಜ, ಸಂಬಳ, ಮತ್ತು ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ವೈದ್ಯ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದೆ. ಇವರುಗಳು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಹೋಲಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಾವು ಕಣ್ಣೀರಿಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ಸಮಾನವಾದ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ರೈತನಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅಂಥ ಸಂಘಟನಾ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆತನು ತನಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಬೇಕಾದ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಹೋರಾಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆತನನ್ನು ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಆ ಚಿತ್ರ ಯಾರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೂ ಸಮಾಧಾನಕರವಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿರುವಂಥ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಲೋಪ. ಆದರೆ ನಾವು ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಳಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಾದಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ; ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗಿನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಮೂಲಕ 'ಸ್ಟ್ರೈಕ್'ಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಮುಖಂಡರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರಿಗಿನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಅದನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡೋಣ, ನಾನೇನೂ ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತಂದು ಕೊಡುವುದು? ಉಳಿದ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಮಂದಿ ಕಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕವರು ಕಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಪೆನಿಯ ಮಾಲೀಕರುಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಡಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಅವರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸದೆ ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರಿಂದ

ನಾವು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಸೂಪರ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್, ಇನ್‌ಕಂ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಬೊಕ್ಕಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವರಮಾನ ಬರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಹಾಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂಥ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಬಡವರ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿನಿಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ "ಬಾಯಿದ್ದವನು ಬರದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೆದ್ದ' ಎಂದು. ಆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯವರ ದುರ್ದೈವ; ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಒಂದು ಟ್ರೇಡ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ಹತ್ತು ಜನರು ಸಂಘ ಸಮಾಜಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಡವನನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಡವನನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತ, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳಿರುವವರಿಗೇನೇ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಲು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—To-day half a per cent is ruling the State. The Congress party which is only half a per cent of the population is ruling the State.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—According to the Constitution, it is the responsibility of the Chief Minister. He selects his colleagues and carries on the administration. Therefore, if you quote the percentage, according to the Constitution it is one man that is ultimately held responsible.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಇಮಾಂ.—ಅವರು ರಾಮನನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯ.—ಹೌದು. ಅನಂತರ ಅವರು ಕೂಡ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಸೋಲನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೇನನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. "ಅವರಿಗೆ ದೇವರು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಿ," ಅವರು ಯಾವ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಸಾವಧಾನದಿಂದ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಅನಂತರ ಅವರು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಇವರು ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಒಂದು ಘನತೆ ಗಾಂಭೀರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಮಾಡಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—I raise a strong objection for the uncharitable remarks made by the Leader of the House. We know the responsibilities. We know how to behave in this House. I am sorry the Chief Minister is not behaving properly.

Mr. SPEAKER. It is parliamentary. No imputations should be made but a request should be made.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—He has made an imputation and made a charge which is unreasonable and prohibitory under the Constitution. ಘನತೆ-ಗೌರವಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ . . . .

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is not proper to make imputations against anybody.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—I seek the permission of the House and request the Speaker to urge the Leader of the House not to make such irresponsible and uncalled for statements.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯ.—ಈಗ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಿತ್ತೋ ಅದನ್ನೇ ನಾನು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಇರಲಿ.

ರೈತನ ಹಿತಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಆತನನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಣೆಮಾಡಲು ನಾವು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸುಮಾರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಏಳು-ಎಂಟು ದಿವಸಗಳ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ತಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಓದಿರಬಹುದು. ಅದು ಅಮೆರಿಕಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ತುಪ್ಪದ ವಿಷಯ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈಗಾಗಲೇ 5 ಘಂಟೆಯಾಗಿದೆ . . . .

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House has got the right even to extend the debate by five minutes because it is not exactly 5 o'clock.

Sri S. GOPALA GOWDA.—Then you could have asked whether the time for debate could be extended.

Mr. SPEAKER.—He has decided to conclude.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯ.—ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಣ್ಣೆ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಶೇಖರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡುಹೋಗಿ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಲೇಖನ ಬರೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ಅದನ್ನು ತಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಓದಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರಲ್ ಪ್ರಾಡ್ಯೂಸನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಿಗದಿಮಾಡಿ ಇದು ಬರಿಯ ಗೋಧಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಇಂಥ ದವಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಡುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಬೆಣ್ಣೆಗೆ ಕೂಡ ಹೋಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಲು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ರೈತರು ದವಸ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯಲಿ, ಕುರಿ ಕೋಳಿ ಎತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಸಾಕಲಿ, ಹಾಲು ಬೆಣ್ಣೆ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಲಿ, ಅವರು ತಯಾರುಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ ದೊರಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೇ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರನಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಧವಾದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಅಮೆರಿಕಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತ ಸುಖವಾಗಿರುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಆತನು ಬೆಳೆದ ದವಸ, ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಿದ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದೊಂದು ಮಹತ್ವದ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಮೆರಿಕಾ ದೇಶದವರು ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೂಡ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಾಗಲೆಲ್ಲ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ಸಿದ್ಧನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಐದು ವರ್ಷದ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ನೀತಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯ)

ಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ agricultural policy ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿವೆ. ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಭಾಷಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ, ಸಭೆಯವರು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಹುಚ್ಚಮಾಸ್ತಿಗೌಡರು ಮಂಡಿಸಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What does the Hon'ble Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy say with regard to his amendment ?

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—I press my amendment, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"Add the following at the end of the Motion of Thanks :

But regret that the Rajpramukh—

(1) has failed to mention the steps that his Government propose to take to check the steep fall in prices of agricultural produce ;

(2) has failed to mention the steps that his Government would propose to take in solving the rural indebtedness ;

(3) has failed to mention the steps that his Government would propose to take to solve the growing unemployment problem ;

(4) has failed to mention the steps that his Government would propose to take to provide relief to the famine-stricken areas in Chitaldrug and other places in Mysore State."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What does Sri Narayana Reddy say with reference to his amendment ?

Sri B. V. NARAYANA REDDY.—I press my amendment, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"Add the following at the end of the Motion of Thanks :—

"But regret that the Rajpramukh—

(1) has failed to mention the steps that his Government propose to take to check the alarming prices of agricultural produce including Jaggery ;

(2) has failed to mention the steps that his Government would propose to take in solving the menace of unemployment problem ;

(3) has failed to mention the steps that his Government would propose to take by way of granting remission of land revenue in some parts of Kolar District and some other places, due to failure of rain and in taking up relief works ;

(4) has failed to mention the steps that his Government would take to reduce the burden of land revenue in Kolar District."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What does the Leader of the Opposition say with regard to his amendment ?

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I have to press it, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"Add the following at the end of the Motion of Thanks :—

But regret that as a result of Your Highness's Ministers being pre-occupied with partisan policies and differences, the tone and morale of the administration have deteriorated, the interest and prestige of the State have suffered and various economic problems that confront the country have remained unsolved."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What does Sri Pattabhiraman say with regard to his amendment ?

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—As usual, I do not press my amendment Sir.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That an Address be presented to His Highness the Rajpramukh in the following terms :—

"May it please Your Highness, We, the members of the Mysore Legislative Assembly assembled in this session, beg leave to thank Your Highness for the Address delivered to the members of both the Houses of the Legislature."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise for the day and meet at 12 NOON tomorrow.

The House adjourned for the day at Seven Minutes past Five of the Clock to meet again at Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday, 24th February 1955.

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